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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HENRY PETTY, M. P. FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND CHANCELLOR AND UNDER-TREASURER OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER.

"I am not of opinion that the race of men, and the common-wealths they create, like the bodies of individuals, grow effete and languid and bloodless, and ossify by the necessities of their own conformation, and the fatal operation of longevity and time. These analogies between bodies natural and politic are but too often used to find apologies for the despair of laziness and pusillanimity; and to excuse the want of all manly efforts, when the exigencies of the country call for them the more loudly. How often has public calamity been arrested, on the very brink of ruin, by the seasonable energy of a single man! Have we no such man amongst us?——The times are critical. New things in a new world! I see no hopes in the common tracks."

EDMUND BURKE.

IT is not without reason, that an unusual degree of anxiety seems manifested, as to those characters who appear destined to act a conspicuous part on the political theatre of the universe. The times are eminently critical. Of the few illustrious men in whom the people have been accustomed to confide, and to whose exertions they have hitherto looked for happiness and glory, some have suddenly and for ever disappeared, while of others it is not naturally to be expected that they will much longer be continued to the wishes or the prayers of their country. If such be the situation of public affairs, and the representation is far from being exaggerated, if it be not only to new measures, but also to new men, that we must eventually, and at no very distant time, resort, for the direction of national concerns, it is of more than ordinary importance to investigate the qualifications of those who are likely to offer themselves candidates for the emoluments and honors of the state.

The noble subject of the present memoir has not entered on the arduous career of politics without some pretensions to public regard. Honourably descended*, and early introduced to the notice of eminent compatriots, he has already displayed no unsatisfactory

* The late celebrated Marquis of Lansdowne, father of Lord Henry Petty, died at Lansdowne House, in Berkeley Square, on the 7th of May, 1805; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Henry, who took the oaths, and his seat, early in the present session of parliament. Of the genealogy of this noble family, the following is given as a correct statement.—The Marquis of Lansdowne is descended from Walter Fitzother, Constable of the Castle, and Steward of the county of Pembroke, in Wales; whose two grandsons, Maurice and William, went over to Ireland with Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and there founded the two noble families of Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster, and Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry. The adopted name of Petty, with the princely estate in Ireland, is derived from his maternal great uncle, Henry, Earl of Shelburne, a son of the Sir William Petty, who commemorated himself by his "Survey of Ireland," and by other literary works. In May, 1760, George II. created the first Marquis (then Viscount Fitzmaurice) an English Peer, by the title of Baron Wycombe. Early in Mr. Pitt's administration, the late Marquis (till then Earl of Shelburne) was created Marquis of Lansdowne, which title he chose after the beautiful seat, called Lansdowne Hill, at Bath, a portion of the Granville estates, accruing to him by his first marriage (1765) with Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter and heiress of the late Earl of Granville, and mother to the *present* Marquis of Lansdowne.

proofs of the talents for which he was accredited, and which promise one day to reflect the consideration that he at present derives from the lustre of his father's reputation. Elevated situations, if they attract and fix the attention of mankind on the persons who aspire to occupy them, supply, at the same time, powerful incentives to illustrious views and achievements. The post of responsibility is likewise one of distinction. To an exalted mind, what can present a higher stimulus to action, than that the interests of society demand exertion, and that a grateful country anxiously expects the services which it is prepared to reward?

Lord Henry Petty, the youngest son of the last Marquis of Lansdowne, by his second lady, Louisa Fitzpatrick, sister to the existing Earl of Upper Ossory, and to the late Dowager Lady Holland (mother of the present Lord Holland), was born in July, 1780. At nine years old, Lord Henry was deprived of the affection of his accomplished mother, Lady Louisa, who died August 2, 1789.

The superintendance of the instruction of Lord Henry having now devolved exclusively on the Marquis of Lansdowne, that nobleman entered, with redoubled ardor, on the "delightful task." With him, as with the great Lord Holland, in the education of the present Mr. Fox, and as with the great Earl of Chatham, in the education of the late Mr. Pitt, the formation of the mind of his youngest son appears to have constituted his primary gratification. All these noble statesmen, each of them honourably remembered for their talents and measures, are remarkable for the attention bestowed by them on their younger sons, and the anticipations they entertained as to the future eminence of their favorite offspring. Between the fortunes of Lord Henry Petty and the late William Pitt, there exists, indeed, as far as it can be carried, a striking parallel. Both were the youngest sons of statesmen, celebrated for patriotism and abilities, who evinced equal assiduity in the tuition of their respective children, with similar presentiments of success. Like the late Mr. Pitt, Lord Henry early distinguished himself as a parliamentary advocate for the liberties of the country: if at the age of 24 years Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Henry fills the same office before the completion of his 26th year: both of these ministers finished their studies at the university of Cambridge; and Lord Henry Petty succeeds Mr. Pitt, not only as chancellor of the Exchequer, but also as representative for the University of Cambridge. It was acknowledged something in favour of Mr. Pitt, at the dawning of his political day, that he was the cherished son of the great Earl of Chatham; it is not a little to the credit of Lord Henry Petty, at a similar time, that he is known as a son of whom the great Marquis of Lansdowne formed considerable expectations.

The age is not ascertained at which Lord Henry became a pupil at Westminster school, whence he was sent to the University of Cambridge, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Debarry, who had been his preceptor during the time he was placed at Westminster. His lordship gave early promise of talents; and his oration before the University, exhibited such a display of excellence as to confirm the favorable opinion at first entertained of his abilities.

A nobler theatre was soon presented for his lordship's exertions, on his being returned a member of Parliament for Calne, in Wiltshire, at the general election for 1802, and about the twenty-second year of his age. Previously to this event, and immediately after the pacification treaty of Amiens, Lord Henry Petty, accompanied by M. Dumont, a gentleman high in political estimation, and a native of Switzerland, visited that once happy and admired country, going first to Paris, and then to Geneva.

The first subject that particularly excited his lordship's attention, after becoming a member of the national representation, was the Irish Bank-Restriction Bill, on the discussion of which measure (February 13th, 1804) he delivered his "maiden speech." He was followed by the celebrated Mr. Foster, who expressed great deference for the remarks made by his lordship. During this session of parliament, Lord Henry voted in favour of an Inquiry into the Conduct of the Irish Government pending the Rebellion in that country; he also divided with Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, on the motion respecting the inefficacy of our naval force, and on

that against the Irish militia-augmentation bill: his lordship afterwards voted (June 8th) against Mr. Pitt's (then minister) additional force bill; and, on the 22d of the same month, he gave his "hearty assent" to the motion against the lord advocate of Scotland.

Nothing of senatorial importance again occurred till the motion for criminating Lord Melville, as treasurer of the navy, which was agitated in the House of Commons on the night of April the 8th, 1805. It was on this occasion, that Lord Henry Petty distinguished himself in such a manner as afterwards entitled him (Feb. 12, 1806,) to be added to the committee for managing the impeachment of Lord Melville. "I recollect, (said Mr. Fox, taking this opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the brilliant efforts of his lordship) when Mr. Pitt made his *first* essay in this House. I recollect the just pride which we all felt to see him, much at the same age *then* that the Noble Lord (Petty) *now* is, distinguishing himself in hunting down corruption, in unmasking abuses in the public expenditure, in proposing and enforcing reforms of various kinds!" Perhaps it is worth remark, that on this occasion Lord Henry Petty rose immediately after Mr. Pitt, whom he has immediately succeeded in office, had sat down.

The death of that eminent minister, however, who has been panegyrized and abused and lamented by his adversaries, soon afterwards terminated the splendid career of opposition politicians. Lord Henry's last proceeding, as a parliamentary antagonist of administration, took place on January the 21st, 1806, when he proposed an amendment to the customary address *, which he waved only in consideration of Mr. Pitt's illness*, pledging himself, notwithstanding, to a future discussion of the subjects comprised in his amendment. This inquiry, it is almost needless to observe, has not been prosecuted.

After much and various consultation, the new ministerial arrangements, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Pitt, were finally settled at Buckingham house, on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1806. On the 5th of February, a new writ was moved for Calne, in the room of Lord Henry Petty by Mr. Fox, his lordship having accepted the offices of chancellor and under-treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer; and on the 12th of the same month, he was sworn, and took his seat, on his election to represent the university of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pitt.

Lord H. Petty took no part (Jan. 27) in the debate on awarding funeral honours to the merits of Mr. Pitt; nor did he take any concern (Feb. 3) in the motion for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. His lordship was, perhaps, at this time, actively engaged in canvassing for his university election. His first official notice (Feb. 17†) was, that the House should adjourn for a week; and announcing his resolution, at the

* The following was the amendment, as proposed to the Address to the Throne, by Lord Henry Petty:—"That this house feels the deepest concern at the series of disasters which have attended the arms of your Majesty's allies on the continent, and will, without delay, proceed to inquire into the cause of such disasters, as far as they may be connected with the conduct of your Majesty's ministers. This house is perfectly sensible, that the alarming and unexampled state of public affairs renders the most vigorous exertions necessary for the preservation of the empire; and we feel it our peculiar duty, when we call for these extraordinary efforts, to provide that the resources we furnish, and the powers we confer, may not in future be so employed as to increase the perils they were intended to avert; and to aggrandize that power to which it is the common interest of all Europe, as well as of Great Britain, to set proper limits."

* William Pitt died, as our readers may remember, on the morning of January the 23d, 1806, scarcely two days after the meeting of Parliament. He was on his dying bed even at the moment when the senate was convened. Those who then questioned the reality of his sufferings, and went so far as to represent them feigned by him, in order to defer the investigation of his conduct, surely felt themselves a little humiliated, as men, when his death was announced!

† This day the right hon. C. J. Fox, as secretary of state, and on his re-election for Westminster, was introduced to the House of Commons by Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Whitbread.

expiration of the time thus specified—to move for the revival of the committee for investigating the joint account between Great Britain and Ireland.

During the debate on Lord Ellenborough's seat in the cabinet (March 3) the new chancellor of the exchequer rose to rectify Mr. Canning, as to a statement on the authority of the parliamentary reports, respecting the late Marquis of Lansdowne, for whose reputation he evinced a laudable and filial solicitude. Mr. Canning had stated, in support of his resistance to the practice of admitting the chief justice of the King's Bench to a seat in the cabinet council, that "Lord Mansfield's having sat in the cabinet, while lord chief justice, was thirteen years afterwards imputed to him as a charge, by the father of a noble lord opposite to him (Petty) and the question directly put to him, whether or not the thing was true?" This was contested by Lord Henry, who observed, with peculiar effect, that the *correctness* of the publication quoted by Mr. Canning, might, for various reasons, be disputed, particularly in giving an account of sentiments, where, in order to do justice to them, it was necessary to preserve the very words.—"It was impossible," his lordship added, that "his noble and revered relation could be ignorant that Lord Mansfield had been a member of the cabinet, because, in point of fact, his noble relation had, in the year 1763, when in the board of trade, been frequently summoned to cabinet councils, at which Lord Mansfield sat. That could be no discovery in the year 1775; and, if he knew it, he could not have considered it unconstitutional, without, at the same time, expressing that opinion, which Lord Chatham and others, had they thought so, would likewise in all probability have done."—He concluded with defending the admissibility of Lord Ellenborough into the cabinet.

"It will be my lot," said Lord Henry Petty, in supporting the motion (March 26, 1806) for impeaching Lord Melville in Westminster Hall, "and arduous will the lot be, to propose, in a few days, a large augmentation of the public burdens. If I may be allowed to feel, more than any other man, the importance of convincing the public their money is rightly applied, and that their burdens should not be unnecessarily increased, it must be my anxious wish that every species of inquiry should take place, that they shall see their interests are upheld."—This principle will be found to have pervaded the principal measures submitted by his lordship to the house, since he came into authority. To these sentiments the country is indebted for his various plans for regulating and controuling the treasurers of the public purse, for the investigation he has already made as to the state of the national accountants, and for the determination he has manifested to remedy the mismanagement that may formerly have attended the application of our financial resources. So far, indeed, the new ministers are entitled to the thanks of all disinterested men. In proportion to the difficulty of augmenting our supplies, on which they so repeatedly and forcibly insist, ought to be the vigilance exercised by them over the persons to whom the expenditure of government is entrusted.

On the 28th of March, the present chancellor of the exchequer opened his first budget, in the committee of ways and means. While stating the nature and extent of the burdens already sustained by the country, the calls to be made for further support, and describing the sources whence it was proposed to be derived, he entered freely into the discussion of political facts, and, from a view of existing circumstances, forcibly inferred the necessity of the measures which he recommended to the representatives of the people.—"The principal," affirmed his lordship, "and the only great feature in the state of the finance of the country, is the amount of its burden, or annual debt, funded and unfunded; and the next consideration is, the means the country is in possession of to meet that debt, with a view to discharging the interest, and also that which I trust the house will never lose sight of, namely, its final and ultimate extinction."—He relied for the extinction of the debt on the sinking fund, of which his lordship spoke in terms of particular commendation. Of the property tax he declared, comparatively at least, and notwithstanding certain objections against it, that it was an equitable tax, to which the house were justified in resorting. The proposed duty on pig iron, which his

lordship at this time submitted to the house, has been since exchanged for a tax on private breweries.—" I have," added the minister, " to express my sincere wish that I could follow up this statement by adding, that the burdens which I have now felt it my duty to propose are light; but, as I do not think so, I will not so represent them. At the same time I should think ill of myself by thinking meanly of my country, if I could entertain a doubt that they will be supported with that constancy and fortitude which are the most distinguished features in the character of any country, but which, I may venture to say, are prominent in this. I feel myself justified in stating, that if the people of this country would have borne those burdens with cheerfulness formerly, they have now additional motives to do so—now that we are placed in a crisis of our affairs—now, that by the failure of our hopes from the co-operation of allies on the continent, we are left to our own resources, and to our own exertions. In such a moment, the people of this country will call forth all their energy, and shew themselves equal to any difficulties with which they may have to contend. As they feel, too, that they will be called upon to bear those burdens only so long as the war is necessary, so they must know that if it is necessary, the contest involves in it every thing they hold dear as individuals and as a nation. They will bear these burdens the more cheerfully, too, feeling a confidence, that what they contribute will be strictly applied, and economically administered, to the purposes for which it is given. They know, that if any set of men ever were pledged to economical government, it is the present ministers, and, if they swerve from that pledge, they must retire from office carrying with them their own condemnation and disgrace. The public, however, feel this confidence, both from the character of the present ministers, and from the benefits lately derived from inquiry, particularly from the labours of the naval commissioners. These things infuse confidence into the people, and they will support ministers in the economy they wish to practise. In the office I have the honour to fill, I have already experienced those advantages, and from the commission of military inquiry, emulating the conduct of the other commission, I trust that farther benefits will be obtained. Confident I am that ministers will be desirous to follow up the plans and improvements which these inquiries may suggest. In the mean time I am happy to say, that steps are taking to recover the sums lost to the public by malversations in the West Indies, and measures are adopted to put a stop to those scenes of fraud, perjury, and peculation, which have too long prevailed. Ministers are doing, and will do their duty, with that firmness by which alone the evils meant to be corrected can be met and subdued; and seeing this, the people will be still farther disposed to bear their burdens with cheerfulness, and to exert that fortitude and courage they have so often displayed. If there be any thing in the statements I have made, in which I feel pride, it is that there is no concealment in them. The notoriety and publicity of our public accounts and financial transactions is one great cause of the public credit. That publicity it shall be my endeavour, as far as my humble efforts can go, to promote. It is recorded of an old Roman moralist, that he wished to build his house in such a manner that it should be open to the view of all, and that his conduct might be liable to the inspection and censure of his fellow-citizens. The principle of this wish I am desirous to see acted upon, in our system of finance; and to extend the familiar acquaintance of the public with subjects of that sort, shall be one of the points I shall keep most steadily in view, convinced that this publicity is the circumstance most calculated to remedy that constitutional evil which has been thought most incident to the increase of our public burdens. I will no longer trespass upon the indulgence of the committee, but shall conclude with moving the first resolution*."

* The following amusing detail of some circumstances attending the promulgation of Lord Henry Petty's first budget, appear to have been written by a spectator of what then passed:—"The latter part of the scene, at the debate upon the report, was too curious not to notice. Mr. Francis had entered upon the discussion in a true parliamentary way. The subject was of vast im-

This speech is important, as elucidating and exhibiting the principles, opinions, and views of the present chancellor of the exchequer; and as it is acknowledged to have advanced him in the estimation of those who augured most favourably of his abilities. It will hereafter be referred to for information, and adduced as authority in political discussions.

It remains for Lord Henry Petty

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portance; yet, not one independent member of the house took any part in it. Those who attended at first, soon went away, and, long before the close, Lord Henry Petty was left without a soul to assist him, Mr. Vansittart excepted; and there they were well baited by a bevy of quondam clerks of the treasury, who, had it not been for their respect for and confidence in (respect and confidence not sparingly expressed) Lord Grenville, would have divided the house, and would have out-voted the chancellor of the exchequer! Mr. Huskison, as if inspired by his change of place, and by the deplorable state of the treasury bench, made a speech of an hour and a half long, though those rogues of reporters, like the gazetteer in the case of Captain Bluff, took little or no notice of his feats. Mr. Sturges cracked jokes upon Mr. Fox (whom he was sorry not to see in his place), and was glad to find that the right hon. gentleman's former opposition to the income tax, which he had characterized as worthy of the *inquisition*, arose merely from the circumstance of its not having been doubled in amount. Mr. George Johnstone, in a manner the most friendly, gave the chancellor some very good advice, cautioning him, above all things, not to be too sanguine in his expectations as to the correctness of his estimates. Even Mr. Long became eloquent in defence of the system of his right hon. friend, "now unhappily no more," and earnestly besought the young chancellor of the exchequer to go on, as he had begun, walking in the steps of that pattern of political wisdom and purity. But it would have done the reader's heart good (and so it must *Mr. Fox's*, if he had not been gone away), to hear *old Mr. Rose* chaunting the praises of *Lord Grenville!*"

Cobbett's "Weekly Political Register," Sat. April 5, 1806.

steadily to persist in the career on which he has entered. He possesses a mind capable of rendering, at this momentous crisis, essential services to his country. He has considerable information; he has a clear and unforced elocution; and he has vigilance, penetration, application, rectitude. He has a reputation unimpeached; he has powers vigorous and unimpaired. He wants nothing but what time must confer. Selected for the important situation in which he now stands, by the decision of some of the ablest statesmen of this age, and continued in it under the sanction of their approbation, he will be emulous to confirm those expectations to which he was originally indebted for his elevation.

ON THE BETEL NUT.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I HAVE observed in your Miscellany, a description of the areka, or betel-nut, by Mr. Hutchinson, who seems to have enlarged and dwelt considerably on most of the properties of this vegetable; yet it appears singular, that he has omitted to give the nature of pauns, which I shall here describe. Mr. H. has besides made a most palpable error in regard to the betel leaf, which, he observes, is soporific, and from the intoxicating qualities it possesses, renders it a favourite with the natives. How Mr. H. could have fell into such a manifest error, I cannot determine, since he seems to have travelled over great part of India: he likewise ascribes a wonderful odoriferousness to the areka, instead of the betel, beyond even the fragrance from the spice trees. As to its dentifrical qualities, I do not combat; but, on the contrary, most willingly subscribe to every encomium that can be alledged on its behalf; since I have both witnessed and experienced several facts of the very efficacious powers of this nut, in preserving and improving the teeth; and I readily believe there is nothing that can any ways equal, much less surpass, the inestimable qualities of the areka. The very delightful fragrance of the betel is most grateful to the sense, but it is neither intoxicating or soporific. In the pauns, the lower class use tobacco, opium, &c. from which circumstance it may not be improbable Mr. H. might

have considered the betel as causing drowsiness, a mistake not unfrequently made; the areka, when gathered, is folded in two or three of the betel or paun, with the chunam or lime, made from calcined sheels, and formed into a paste, the areka being cut into small pieces by an instrument on purpose, and mixed with several aromatic ingredients, comprises a real Sureta paun, such as is used by the higher classes, so greatly estimated in Indostan. The natives appropriate gardens on purpose for the growth of the betel, and attend their culture with the utmost care, guarding them from the heat of the sun, which at times is excessive. The medicinal virtues of eating pauns is to correct acidity and promote digestion, for which they are considerably inferior to our own remedies, and consequently can be of no use, could the ingredients be cultivated here. The mode they pursue in China and Indostan with the areka is to calcine it gradually till it becomes black in the centre, and afterwards it is reduced into a fine powder and is unquestionably the best dentifrice that can be used, at all events it is the most safe and innocent.

The areka will afford a very permanent ink, when fresh by par-boiling it, and alum will secure it from being evanescent.

I shall transmit you a sketch of this plant when I obtain it with notes.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

RICHARD WINSTANLEY.

Portugal st. March 15, 1800.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS.

ADAM's employment, had he maintained his primitive integrity, must have consisted principally in intellectual enjoyments, as he was under no necessity to cultivate the arts which now so essentially contribute to the comfort of life. There could not, therefore, arise a greater impediment to the progress of knowledge, than the consequent labour imposed by the fall, which diverted the attention of mankind from the higher objects of thought and contemplation.

"It hath happened," says Stillingfleet, "with most nations, that what was first among themselves, they thought to be the first in the world." Solomon, notwithstanding, one of the wisest of men, and monarch of the best-informed people then existing, pronounced that "there was nothing new under the sun!" Every thing is certainly new on its first occurrence: and this is one reason, among others, why those who have lived to see and experience much in the world, grow weary of observation, and, as in old age, often seem disgusted with human occupations and enjoyments. Exulting in modern discoveries and improvements, men are apt to forget that, as Plato observed, "all *our* knowledge may be but remembrance;" or, in plainer words, the beneficial restoration of that which had been unfortunately buried in the oblivion of ages, or destroyed by the revolutions of empire.

Much has been said, much written, on the advantages of poverty. As this situation, however, is not exempted from many of the evils incident to affluence, without any of its consolations, I must persist in preferring the miseries of greatness above the afflictions of littleness. There is some satisfaction, in being eminently unfortunate, none in being contemptibly so! I object, therefore, to common-place encomiums on the blessedness of poverty. Divines may do well, when they pourtray to poor men the infelicities of the rich, and admonish rich men of the sufferings of the poor. But when such sentiments come from persons themselves in elevated stations in society, they are pronounced either through consummate ignorance as to the real condition of their inferiors, or, what is as probable, in order to assuage the ambition of those who might otherwise become competitors in the general struggle for emolument and distinction.

Veni! vidi! vici! was the triumphing message of Julius Cæsar, when he announced his successes to the Romans. With singular propriety might Napoleon Buonaparte have adopted it in his late dispatches to the Parisians.

"It is," according to Bishop Hall, "the fear *to die*, rather than fear of what may happen *after death*, that is in most minds, under imminent circumstances, the preventive of self-murder." Now, as to infidels who assert the doctrine of annihilation, who declare their belief that the human soul does not exist beyond the grave to which they

are hastening, the case must be otherwise. Since *they* can have no apprehensions as to what may "happen *after* death," it must, after all, be *dread of annihilation only* that deters them from quitting this world, when they are sick of its vexations and calamities. What a coward is the mere atheist! His practice denies his belief, and his belief cannot encourage him to act up to the principles of which it is formed.

One main cause of the proficiency of the ages before the Flood, and of those immediately subsequent to it, was the universal agreement in language, which prevailed till the building of Babel, when, it is probable, the original language of men, whatever that might have been, became entirely degenerated, if not obliterated. This confusion of tongues must greatly have impeded the progress of all knowledge. Indeed the attention of learned men, ever since, has been oftener occupied about words, than things.

From the opinion as to the transmigration of souls, in which we perceive the philosophical purgatory of the heathens, and the acknowledged purgatory of the romanists, it appears how much has been wished by mankind on the subject of what is now called Universal Restoration. With the papists, however, this doctrine must have resulted from the necessity of their eternally saving the souls of such as died, within the pale of their church: they could devise no other means by which to reconcile their sacrament of absolution, with scriptural representations of divine justice. It is awful to reflect, how much they have incorporated, as it were, the abolished ceremonies of Judaism, and the idolatrous notions of Heathenism, with pure and simple Christianity.

I have often admired the following passage, in Bishop Hall's dedication of his work, entitled Holy Observations.—"This advantage a scholar hath above others, that he cannot be idle, and that he can work without instruments. For the mind, inured to contemplation, will set itself to work when other occasions fail; and hath no more power not to study, than the eye which is open hath not to see something, in which business it carries about its own library, neither can complain to want books while it enjoyeth itself."

Granting religion to be a necessary political engine, by which alone the wickedness of men can be effectually subjected to the government of law,—what an eulogium does this constitute on its real excellence; and how consonant must it be to the feelings of the human mind, that by such authority only we permit ourselves to be restricted within the bounds of reason and morality! Is it not also more noble, and more agreeable to the supposed freedom of the soul, to be awed by internal convictions, than by an external or arbitrary force? See, on this subject, the writings of Lord Bacon, and of Edmund Burke. "If there be any such thing in the world," says Stillingfleet, "as a true height and magnanimity of spirit, if there be any solid reason and depth of judgment, they are not only consistent with, but also attainable by a true generous spirit of religion."

As man was created in the image, or likeness, of God, which from the appearance of our Saviour, even after his resurrection, seems not to have been altered or lost by the fall of Adam, there is reason to conclude—that the same outward or bodily similitude, though then incorruptible, and free from the passions by which it is agitated and deformed in this stage of existence, will be continued in the world to come. The angels, who on different occasions have visited our earth, are uniformly represented in the likeness of man. There will, therefore, be no difficulty, on this hypothesis, as to our recognizing each other in a future state.

Is it not strange, that things which failed to gratify us when present, should yet charm us in the remembrance? While young, we imagine no days can be so happy as those which are to come: when advanced in years, we feel that none are so grateful as those which have passed. Anticipating future felicity, we slight present benefits; and then, disappointed in our expectations, we solace ourselves with the recollection of what we once enjoyed, or, to speak more justly, of what we once might have enjoyed!

BIFRONS.

May, 1806.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 228.)

QUEST. I.—WHAT are the chief occurrences between the famous plague at Athens, and the eclipse, which occasioned the destruction of the Athenian army under Nicias.

Ans.—This period of seventeen years is chiefly filled up with the affairs of Greece, which, furnishing good writers, has raised the petty actions of a few small districts to an importance not to be disputed with her by the greatest empires. Athens and Sparta were to the civilized world of those days, what France and England are at this moment. Rivals for power, they sought for glory in deeds of arms, and increased the evils of humanity by perpetual conflicts. They were as little acquainted with the real nature of man, as the contending nations at present, and knew not that there were nobler objects of ambition than the cutting of each other's throats for paltry dominion, and that the earth was placed under the command of man, that its gifts might be improved to the utmost, not perverted to idle and wicked purposes.

One of the infamous acts attending the Peloponnesian war was, the sending of ambassadors to Persia, by the Lacedæmonians, to request the assistance of the despot to conquer the Athenians. This happened in the year 430 B. C. the very year of the plague. Thus animosities, arising from private disputes, stirred up a desire to bring into the country a power, which it was the interest of all parties to prevent from interfering in the conflict.

Platea was taken by the Lacedæmonians in the year 426 B.C. and the fate of that town shews the savage principles of those times, to be compared only with the conduct of Suwarrow, and the brutal Russians under his command, at Warsaw and Ishmael. The place was rased to the ground; the males put to death, and the women sold for slaves.

In 420 B. C. after a vast quantity of bloodshed on both sides, a peace was concluded between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians for fifty years; a term of years as easily inserted as that of an hundred or a thousand years, but equally unlikely of concluding without new wars, and a total change in the aspect of both parties.

In 413 B. C. the Hermæ, or statues of Mercury, with which Athens abounded, were broken down or defaced in one night, but the authors of this sacrilegious act, as it was called, were never discovered. Alcibiades, a pupil of Socrates, was supposed to have been concerned in this affair; and hence it is probable, that the superstitious and bigotted attached no small degree of blame to the master.

Quest. II.—To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Ans.—The passions are very bad counsellors. To destroy an enemy seems so flattering an object to human pride, that no means are left untried to accomplish it. Yet common sense, one would think, might keep persons from employing instruments which would turn to their own destruction. History, however, produces repeated instances of this folly, and the Quixotic coalition of Mr. Pitt was formed under a similar species of insanity.—The destruction of France was to have been accomplished by hordes of barbarians: but if these barbarians had blotted it out from the map of Europe, the evils to civilization would have been much greater than it now experiences.

The horrors of war are sufficiently great in themselves; and, though the Russians have distinguished themselves by their atrocious barbarities, yet the events of the late war on the continent prove, that a better system preyails, than was known to the classical ages of Greece. No town has been rased to the ground like Platea: the capital of an empire was, for a considerable time, in possession of its enemy, yet it suffered no defacements: bloody conflicts took place, yet murder confined its ravages to the military, and the women are no longer sold into slavery. This improvement in manners we may hail as a presage of still better times in futurity; and, as the horrors of war abate, reason may gradually gain ground, prevent their frequent recurrence, and shew their folly and absurdity.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the language used on the subject

of peace during the last war, and at its conclusion. A durable peace was continually in the mouths of our politicians, as if the events in the history of man justified such language. The peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, made for fifty years, was only an armed truce; and, if peace were made this moment between France and England, for the same term of years, it would be only an armed truce, and no one could rationally insure its continuance for five years. Real peace will take place between two nations, when each respects the other, and both have learned very different sentiments from those which now rule the cabinets of princes. Nations have yet to learn, that the earth presents a vast field for exertion, far more extensive, than they can imagine; and France and England, by pursuing their real interests, would be a benefit to each other and to mankind.

The destruction of the statues of mercury presents a wide field for discussion. We know, that nothing can be more contemptible than the falling down before an image, whether it is the image of Mercury or the image of the Virgin Mary. But are persons above such superstition justified in shocking the prejudices of the unenlightened, by what will be termed by them an outrage? We have instances where it is justified, namely, in the Holy Land, in the destruction of images worshipped by the apostate Jews. The destroyers, in this case, were completely justified, as they acted in compliance with the divine command, and with the constitutional laws of the country. At Athens no such command could be pleaded, and the law of the country prohibited it. The act proves only the rashness of the perpetrators of this illegality, and their impolicy, if they wished to form their countrymen to better principles. The English conduct themselves better in India; and, without breaking the idols of the natives, they will gradually withdraw them from their abominable superstition. Enlightened by the Christian religion, we are to use no arms but those of reason, and our opposers will gradually be ashamed of their conduct. Thus the persons who instigated the mob to burn down the meeting-houses at Birmingham, and the house of Dr. Priestley, must be brought, by this time, to a sense of their misdeeds, by the universal indignation excited at such atrocious conduct.

Quest. III.—What are the chief occurrences, not yet mentioned, between the destruction of the old English constitution, by septennial parliaments, and the rebellion in 1745?

Ans.—The events in the reign of George the Second deserve particular attention, as they prepare us for the extraordinary scenes, which have surprised all Europe, in the reign of his successor. The act for septennial parliaments had not, at that time, consolidated the oligarchy: the parties in the country were divided, nominally, into two heads, the whigs and the tories, or the court and country parties; but more properly speaking, the ministerial and anti-ministerial parties. The whigs professed very great attachment to the people, but supported every measure against its true interests, such as the septennial bill, the excise bill, the standing-army bill, whilst the tories, who were supposed to be too zealous for the prerogative of the crown, were, in fact, the great advocates for the rights of the people. So different are theory and practice, so inconsistent are, very frequently, principles and professions.

It is absurd now to talk of whigs or tories, or to ascribe either name to any party in this country. The true distinction is between those who are for an oligarchy, and those who are for that really-excellent constitution, which assigns to king, lords, and commons their due rights, and which cannot be properly preserved, but by each party paying a proper regard to the rights of the other two bodies.—Both king and people are sufferers by the prevalence of the oligarchy, and the due weight of both in the constitution cannot be preserved, but by shortening the duration of parliaments, and giving to each borough, and town, and county, a numerous body of constituents.

We find, in the year 1727, by the way, the year in which died that great honour of our country, Sir Isaac Newton, several occurrences, which

demand our attention. Among them, the establishment of a committee of the house of commons, to inquire into the state of prisons, which was occasioned by some abuses in the Fleet prison: but the committee died away, without prosecuting, as became them, their inquiries into the state of the gaols throughout the kingdom. In 1728, a violent debate was occasioned by the proposal to grant to the king an hundred and fifteen thousand pounds to supply the deficiencies of the civil list, but the opposition to this measure met with the same success as attends in general an opposition to the demands of the crown; and we, who have lived to see such immense arrears on the civil list, are surprised only at the smallness of the sum demanded upon this occasion.—In 1729, the charter to the East-India company was renewed, and prolonged to the year 1766, on payment of certain sums to the government. This charter was not allowed without many animadversions on its supposed impropriety. The bills to prevent pensioners sitting in parliament, and to leave off the latin language in civil processes, do great honour to those times. Both, however, were not passed without opposition; and, in the year 1731, the house of commons signalized itself by its inquiry into the conduct of the charitable corporation, which had increased their capital to six hundred thousand pounds, on the principle of benefiting the poor, by conducting, on such an immense scale, the business of a pawnbroker. The cashier and warehouse-keeper disappeared at the same time, and left no account for upwards of five hundred thousand pounds of this money, thus destroying this portentous and ill-directed society.

Quest. IV.—To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Ans.—The state of the prisons in every country is an object of great importance. Howard has immortalized himself by his benevolent plans, and his travels to ascertain it. Yet it does not appear, that, either in our own or any other country, any plan has been established for such continual visiting, as shall prevent the abuses which are likely to occur continually in these places. There seems to be wanting a regular transmission of the state of every prison to proper authority, and such visits by proper persons, as shall be a check on every kind of misconduct. No prison ought, in our opinion, to be one week without an inspector, and this inspector a justice of the peace. He ought not to give any information of the day of his coming, but vary his time in such a manner, that the keeper of the jail should not be prepared for the visit. He ought to enter into every apartment, examine the provisions, order the removal of nuisances, and hear complaints. This would not take up much time, and it would not come to the turn of each justice so often as to make this office troublesome to any. Till this is done, and the report of each prison is made public through the press, we despair of a thorough reform of abuses in prisons.

The granting of money to a sovereign for arrears is a bad motion. He ought to have an income suitable to his dignity, but it is his business to shew the example of economy to his people. Economy is, however, scarcely considered to be a royal virtue, though it is most worthy of the throne; and in this, in fact, we ought to measure the morality of a king. If he spends what does not belong to him, let the object be what it will, he is highly deserving of censure; and a palace raised on the distress of others, is a monument only of a king's disgrace.

The charter to the East-India company is a subject of much controversy. Is it or is it not useful to allow such a monopoly, and thus to prevent the exertions of Englishmen in nearly one-half of the globe. We very much doubt its propriety. Yet, in the present state of the case, the subject is attended with difficulties on every side. In a few years the Americans will, probably, interfere very much with us in this trade, and the European markets may possibly be supplied by them with Indian commodities. If the East-India company does not keep its engagements with the public, there can be little reason for allowing it any privileges.

We may be surprised equally at the use of latin in an English court of

justice, and the opposition to the removal of such a pernicious custom. The use of latin arose from the great influence of priests in this country, and these priests belonging to the see of Rome. Latin in that court is still the language of all its proceedings, as it is of its religious services; and they who can be so absurd as to make people pray in a language which they do not understand, will naturally keep the people as much as possible out of the knowledge of their own personal affairs. We want no arguments now to shew us the absurdity of these practices, yet the arguments against the disuse of latin in the courts, shew how tenacious men are of any old custom, however contradictory it may be to common sense. It was said, that many of our records were in latin, and the disuse of the latin would make them uncertain: to which the true answer might be made:—Let them then be translated; or, if not, on account of the occasional necessity of consulting these papers, we are not to keep up, in our land, a barbarous custom, full of absurdity.

The charitable corporation was a scheme on a smaller scale, but on similar principles, with the South-sea bubble; and these are schemes by which the English nation is perpetually duped. We have seen, in our own times, the Sierra Leone company, the bread-baking society, the society for the suppression of vice, and there is now a cheap brewing society. A fine spurious name carries away many. Thus the term charitable corporation acted upon the feelings, in the same manner as the civilizing of Africa, and the ameliorating of the condition of the blacks: by the former, five hundred thousand pounds were thrown away; by the latter, about half that sum; and the directors of the latter, with the utmost perseverance, kept their places from the beginning of their scheme till its destruction. The cheap-baking corporation was a bubble of the same kind; and men, who were making fortunes in every way, entered into a conspiracy against a trade, in which it is very extraordinary to hear of an instance of a man's making a fortune. The conspiracy, like those of greater power, fell of itself to the ground: for it was found, in due time, that the public were better served by individuals, pursuing their own interest separately, than by a combination of men, having a variety of other things to do, and leaving the concerns of the society to be managed by a committee, like themselves, of their clerks. The society for the suppression of vice is a similar bubble; and individuals, endued with benevolent and virtuous principles, should, in their endeavours to establish them, be careful lest, with the best intentions, they produce much greater evils than those they attempt to discountenance.

Quest. V. Does London afford a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Ans. Abdollah had seen too much of the world to form his opinion of the manners of a nation by the outward religion it professed, or the sentiments avowed by its teachers. He knew, that where the prevailing religion was intolerant and persecuting, the greater number would look upon it with horror; and, however they might repeat the forms of their teachers, they would give themselves no trouble about their meaning in their hearts; and, if the prevailing religion was milder in its nature, but had great rewards to bestow, on those who professed it, there would never be wanted a supply of fit and able men to defend any absurdity. It afforded him, however, much food for reflection, to be in a country, where there were so many sects; where three grand divisions, two of which were upheld by large revenues, divided among themselves more than half of the kingdom, and the remainder were divided into sects, whose names even it was difficult to recollect. Dr. C. he found was a member of the established church of England, but whether of the true church or the false church, he could not determine, as he was of that party which pretended to understand and believe its articles in the true sense, whilst the majority of his brethren, the clergy, were supposed to labour, in this respect, under the yoke of invincible error. Hence, Dr. C. who possessed very valuable preferments, was, when he came to town, hand and glove with the rich sectaries, half

churchmen and half dissenters, who were forming a great interest in the kingdom; and, though he had as yet never ventured to preach in a meeting, he did not scruple to praise highly the discipline of those who did, and to rejoice at the conversion of every one to his opinions, whether he embraced them at the steeple house, or the house without a steeple.

The attempt, however, to convert and instruct Abdollah, was attended with strange and unforeseen effects. Its failure, in the first instance, was kept a secret from the merchant's wife; but this could not be long, for she met the doctor in the evening, and, in her anxiety after his fame and his pupil's welfare, she inquired with ardour, what progress had been made in the morning, and what might in future be expected. The doctor reddened like a turkey-cock; he doubted, whether she spoke in jest or in earnest; he could hardly imagine that she knew nothing of the matter. However, he determined within himself not to give her any information, if she was not in the secret, and very coldly replied, that little could be known at the first lecture, and that it was a work of great difficulty to polish a rude and uncultivated mind, and a degenerated and corrupted heart. The lady was struck equally with the colour in his face, and his manner of expression, but the approach of a third person, prevented any farther conversation on the subject. She determined, however, to learn farther particulars the next morning, when the doctor came to give his second lecture.

The doctor did not of course make his appearance the next morning, and this was attributed by the lady to some accident, and her conjecture was confirmed by a note from him, with excuses for not being able to wait upon her at dinner, according to a previous invitation, as he was unexpectedly summoned out of town, to console a sick friend, and to prepare his family for his exit. This accounted for his absence for the following two or three days; but she was one of his hearers on the next Sunday, and of course expected that on Monday she should see him again entering upon the important task of instructing Abdollah. The Monday came, but no doctor made his appearance: the lady wondered, and began now to think, that something had gone wrong. Her suspicions were confirmed in the evening, as she was in a party, where the doctor also was, and instead of making up to her, as usual, he was distant and reserved, and evidently avoided her conversation. This brought on an explanation next morning at breakfast, when she heard from her husband and the African, the whole secret of the doctor's absence.

Nothing could equal the surprise of the poor lady, at the intelligence communicated respecting her oracle. The doctor, to whom she was accustomed to look up to as on the pinnacle of wisdom and learning, suddenly fell down nearly ninety per cent. in her opinion. She entertained no doubt in her mind, till that very moment, that he had Greek and Hebrew at his fingers' ends, and that he could read with greater ease the bible in those languages, than she could in her own. Besides, she said, he was educated at the University of Cambridge, was known to be a capital scholar, and a great preacher, and how could he be all this, if he had not studied the scriptures. What am I to depend upon hereafter? Here have I been pinning my faith upon the sleeve of this doctor, and perhaps after all he does not know more of the matter than myself. By and by you will persuade me, that none of the dear good men, who are to dine with us to-day, are a bit wiser than the doctor, and then to whom am I to go for salvation. Why did you not tell me this before, or why did you tell me at all? All the hope of comfort of my life is gone for ever. I shall now suspect every man in black, and have no confidence in one single word he utters.

The merchant and the African did not venture to put in a word, till the poor lady had vented her sorrows on this melancholy occasion, and a flood of tears had relieved her feelings. They then observed, that the doctor's case was not a singular one; and, if she was pleased with his preaching, it mattered not to her, whether he read his bible in Hebrew or English. This

did not satisfy the lady: she insisted upon it now with as much earnestness as the African had done, that he could not teach others properly, unless he had taken first due pains to instruct himself. What, said she, shall I think of a man, who gives me a Spitalfields silk handkerchief for an Indian one? and makes me pay double price for it; or English lace for lace of Brussels or Valenciennes? Would it be enough for such tradesmen to say: really, madam, I never saw to my knowledge, a piece of Indian silk or Brussels lace in my life? Why did he sell me his stuff then? I maintain, that such a tradesman is an impostor, and I think, our friend Abdollah in the right, for using that expression in his note for the doctor, indeed. Doctor, indeed! he a doctor. I can't bear the name of the fellow; why, my husband has more right to the name of doctor than this fellow; for my husband at least can read the bible in Hebrew, whether he understands what he reads or not, and I begin now to suspect, that he knows as much of the matter as these doctors, after whom I have been gadding, God knows how long.

The company, consisting of the merchant, the African, and the two daughters, smiled at this explosion, and the merchant thanked the lady for the compliment she had paid him. But, my dear, says he, I cannot presume to place myself upon a par with these gentlemen. I keep at a humble distance from even their footstools. I have not, like them, a guide ready at hand to solve every difficulty. When I read my bible, which you know I do very frequently, and I esteem it above every other book, I am obliged to toil with great labour at some passages, to consult a variety of authors, and pursue my researches in various languages. All this labour is saved to these gentlemen, as they have been at the University, and have received the Holy Ghost from the hands of the bishop. Holy fiddlestick! exclaimed the good lady: if they have really got the Holy Ghost in their noddles, by the bishop's hands being placed on their heads, how comes it to pass, that the Holy Ghost has not taught them Hebrew! That would be just as easy as to teach them to talk by the hour together upon a quantity of hard names, which we are to believe, because they order us to do so. My dear lady, here interposed the African, I can, I think, answer your question. The Holy Ghost of these gentlemen is an English Holy Ghost, and not a Hebrew Holy Ghost. Of course you must not expect it to teach more than it knows itself. This sally excited a universal smile, and the lady's indignation began to subside.

A pause ensued, and one of the young ladies diverted the conversation to another subject, by a paragraph in the newspaper, which had caught her attention. Just as they were on the point of separating, a sudden thought, says the merchant, has struck me; and, if we all join in it, we may, perhaps, be less inclined to severity in our censures on the poor doctor. As we are to have a party to-day of his friends, and they are all eminent preachers, let us sound them, and see, whether we should take all for gospel that they preach from the pulpit. An opportunity will, I have no doubt, offer itself, and our friend's theological books being just at hand, will be easily consulted. Nothing, however, must transpire of what has passed this morning; and you, my dear, addressing his wife, must be particularly on your guard, and take care not to let any expression escape, that may intimate the slightest degree of disrespect for the doctor. Here he communicated his plan, which was received with general approbation; the wife promised her assistance, and her daughters rejoiced to think that their mother was, as they said, restored to her senses.

In the afternoon, the divines, eight of them, the chiefs of the evangelical persuasion, came, agreeably to appointment, some accompanied by their wives, and they sat down, about a score, to a well furnished table. Nothing was wanting to complete the feast, but the presence of Dr. C. and his absence excited many regrets. His praises were, however, sung in full chorus, and encomiums were lavished without measure on his last sermon. The merchant was at no time a niggard at his table, and on the present occasion called for the best

wines and the best fare that could be produced. We may judge of the effect of his endeavours, by one of the divines, after due homage paid to the dishes, shewing both his approbation of the feast and his learning, by the exclamation

ωδε τι θυμος ιδοιτο δαιτος ιεισης,

Which in plain English is, we have dined to-day as well as my lord mayor.

With the table-cloth disappeared the barsac, buccellos, xeres, champagne wines, and the liqueurs, that had been plentifully handed round during the interval of the courses, and on the setting on of the water-glasses. With the desert came on madeira, that had been to the East Indies, port fourteen years old, hock from twenty to thirty years of age, burgundy not inferior to that of the prince of Conti, and champagne from a choice corner in the vineyards of Sillery. Hermitage contested for the palm of victory, with the wines de la cote, and some Spanish and Sicilian wines were placed upon table, more from their quality of strangers, than from any merit in themselves to be introduced into such good company. Wine makes glad the heart of man, and not to have been cheerful would have argued the unworthiness of the company to partake of such good cheer.

When the ladies retired, the conversation and the circulation of the glass became of course more steady, and a general disposition prevailed to obey the first summons of the ladies to tea. This was over-ruled, however, by the merchant, who could not permit any one to move, till he had given his opinion on a specimen of wines from Hock Heimar and Johannis Berg, which the merchant had just got into his cellars. The former had been secured by the butler of the archbishop of Mentz, in a particular nook of the castle, just before the French took possession of it, and which escaped their researches; the latter was conveyed away by a prudent canon of Fulda, who foresaw the storm impending over his monastery. The former was of the vintage 1726, the latter of 1739. The contest between the two wines was not easily settled; but let me recommend to the reader not to be at all disconcerted, if they should palm upon him Johannis Berg wine instead of old hock, for I am much inclined to believe, that nine-tenths of the wine sold for old hock in England, was never within sound of the bells of Hock Heimar

The company went, as we may say, well primed to the ladies, and when the wine is in, the wit, if there is any, will out. From the discussion of the merit of wines, the conversation now turned to the merit of sermons, and the last discourse of Dr. C. came upon the carpet. It was a death-blow, it was unanimously declared, to the Socinians; and the doctor's credit was established for ever. But, said the merchant, are there not some doubts about the verse which he took as his text. I have been told that some eminent people declare, that it was not in the original bible. Here he was struck down at once by the united voice of the divines, and not without some symptoms of contempt at the ignorance, which could have conceived such a speech. Oh! said they all, this is the last shift of men, that are beat; when they can't get over a difficulty, they immediately cry out, the verse is not to be found, or it is wrong translated. Yet, said the merchant, Sir Isaac Newton does not seem to be a man of this kind, and he rejected the verse. Sir I. Newton, it was replied, was a good philosopher and mathematician, but no one could place much confidence in him as a divine. The merchant then mentioned some other names, and by degrees got from each of the divines, a full confession that he had never read one word that Sir Isaac Newton, Emlyn, Marsh, Griesback or Porson had said upon the subject of this verse, though it is well known that the controversy has led to the display of sagacity and learning, which, independent of the subject itself, was calculated to excite the curiosity of any person that made pretensions to literature.

The merchant now expressed his wonder that this verse, if it had belonged to the scriptures, should ever have been left out of them, and this excited a surprise on the part of the divines, as none of them had seen a

testament in which it was left out.—Here the African offered his assistance, and brought the first edition of Luther's bible, and the first and second edition of Erasmus's testament, with some old editions of English bibles. These were opened at the first epistle of John, chapter fifth, verse the seventh; and, lo! the verse in King James's bible, which runs thus, There are three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, was not to be found in the German and Greek; and in the English bibles, it was either placed in italics in the body of the text, or in the margin. This discovery produced no effect upon the divines; they all agreed that it was in the common English bibles, and that was enough for their purpose. The merchant's wife was here on the point of making a sally, but a glance from her husband brought her into order.

The compliments paid to Abdollah on his books, naturally induced him to bring out more of his treasures, and among them his Kennicott's Hebrew bible, by which the merchant contrived to convince his wife, that not one of the divines, whom she so highly prized, knew more of the matter than Dr. C———. She heard, however, this subsequent conversation in a very different manner from her usual custom. The contempt they expressed of book-learning, and the superiority of vital Christianity, made a deep impression on her mind. She examined, with more attention, their reasonings upon this subject; and, as she was not now inclined to take every thing they uttered for granted, she began to perceive how much easier it was to enter into a rhapsody of common-place notions on grace and predestination, and the trinity, and vital christianity, than to enter into a calm discussion on a passage of scripture. "You have given me a grand lesson, (says she to her husband, when the company had retired.) I will now read my bible with my own eyes. If I err, I cannot do worse than when I placed implicit confidence in such teachers. But what a pity it is that the people should be so deceived."—"It is indeed (replied the merchant,) but it is not in our power to hinder it. When the blind lead the blind, the consequence is obvious. Our divines will probably all preach upon this spurious verse next Sunday; yet, when access is open to every one to the words of Him who taught, as no man ever before or after him has taught, they who will not read for themselves, must bear the blame.

Quest. VI.—Which is the most dangerous institution, the inquisition, or the society for the suppression of vice?

Ans.—Among the various delusions with which mankind are at times carried away, none appear so strange, as that men of superior learning and attainments, and who profess a more than ordinary attachment to the holy scriptures, should be so far removed from the spirit of them, as to throw aside every feeling of humanity, and delight in the cries of their fellow creatures. A striking instance of this kind presents itself in the life of Calvin, the head of a numerous sect, and into whose principles the society for the suppression of vice, is, to say the least, in danger of falling. Calvin had a friend, whose name was Servetus, a very amiable physician, and supposed to be the first person who discovered the circulation of the blood. The reformation had opened his eyes, and he bent his thoughts most studiously to the scriptures, and following the example set him of free inquiry, he thought himself justified in preaching his tenets, though they might differ from those of Luther and Calvin, since these two heroes used to the full extent this liberty, though their opinions militated with the established doctrines, those of the Roman church.

But christian love is a very tender plant, and Calvin's heart was not suited to its growth. He could rave and rail at the impieties and follies of the papists, and as long as any person did the same, not pretending to know more than this new teacher, he might do it with impunity: but woe be to him, if he pretended to go a step farther. Mr. Calvin had gone far enough, and no one was to go beyond him: he was the pope of his party, and his religion was another name for popery; popery stripped of all its magnificence and splendor, and pre-

senting itself to the view in all the sullenness of pharisaical hypocrisy. Servetus, a Spaniard, whose nation had not yet been tamed into a complete acquiescence with the dictates of the holy, or more properly speaking, the accursed inquisition, was not inclined to submit to any shackles in interpreting the scriptures: he studied them for himself, and, when he had discovered what he thought to be an important truth, he hasted to make it known to his friend Calvin. Calvin lived at that time in Geneva; and, it is to be remarked, would have been burned in many parts of the catholic world. Servetus, therefore, could have no idea that his friend believed fire and faggot to be the proper means of arguing with any one of his fellow christians.

There is nothing, which the unfortunate men in this country, called calvinists, dislike so much, as to hear the relation of this conduct and mode of arguing of their great teacher. It is a blemish, they say, in his history, when they are hardly pressed, but they cannot, on that account, give him up as their head and teacher. Strange it is, that when the apostles refused to lend their names to any sect, that any party of christians should be so attached to names, as to take to themselves a name which had acted so unworthily of christianity. But so it is; there are men who pride themselves on this unhallowed name, this Calvin, or as his real name was, this Monsieur le Chauve; and they are not satisfied with their attachment to this Monsieur le Chauve, but they are very angry with those, who do not entertain the same affection for his memory. Hence, the church of England is now divided into two sects, one of which pretends, that its articles are to be interpreted according to the sentiments of this Monsieur le Chauve; the others denying it. The controversy is too ridiculous for any man to trouble his head about, and both parties would be better employed in examining, how far the articles of this church agree or disagree with the word of God.

The society for the suppression of vice, professes to be of the church of England, and will admit no one as a member, who is not of that church. This is an important point; for it clears a very decided majority of the kingdom from being concerned in its practices. The question is, whether it belongs to the party of this Monsieur le Chauve or not? Mr. le Chauve's party delights in the name of serious christians, evangelical preachers, gospel teachers, the religious world; and they look upon others as led away by carnal morality, and scarcely endued with any spirit of religion. Vice is so odious to them, that they must grope into every hole or corner for it, and a cheerful face on a Sunday, is a sure indication of an evil heart. From this we might naturally conclude, that the society for the suppression of vice, one of whose main points is, to make a sour-faced Sunday, ranges itself under the banners of this Monsieur le Chauve. But there is another point, which strengthens the suspicion, and brings us back to Monsieur le Chauve's treatment of his friend Servetus.

Monsieur le Chauve wrote many books and letters upon religious subjects; he flew out against the adoration of images and pictures of saints, and of the mother of God, but he worshipped the same God as the papists did, and he who had struck out of the lists of adoration, so many objects of worship, could not permit, that his scanty list should be at all diminished. He worshipped three persons as God; each of them he swore was God, and every one who denied it was a nebulo, a rabula, a rascal and a scoundrel. Servetus, looking over the scriptures attentively upon this head, searched in vain for one of these persons; for what Monsieur le Chauve called a person, Servetus found to be always denoted by a name in Greek of the neuter gender, and which always means a quality. He was as unfortunate in the other part of his search; for another of these three persons he found to be the most amiable and virtuous of the human race, marked by the peculiar favours of his creator, but ascribing all the glory of his actions to his God. These discoveries Servetus made known to Monsieur le Chauve, who burst into a violent passion; and Servetus maintaining the same opinions at Geneva by word of mouth, was condemned to expiate his supposed guilt in the flames.

It might be supposed, that, when things came to an extremity, some compassion might be excited by the sufferings of a fellow creature; but a persecuting spirit will avail itself of every circumstance to strengthen itself in iniquity. Servetus was, as he well might be, shocked at this cruel sentence. At the moment that it was passed, he cried out for mercy: misericordia, misericordia, he repeated over and over again: he adjured all in the bowels of Christ to have pity upon him. But no! their hearts were hardened; the terror of his mind at the severity of his sentence, was interpreted into a proper judgment of God for his blasphemy. Human nature felt very sensibly in him; but his mind remained firm to the utmost; he persisted in declaring the truth, that only one God was to be worshipped; the scriptures preach only one God, who is called in the old testament the God of Israel, and in the new testament the God of Jesus Christ.

From the prison to the stake he was hurried in a most indecent manner, crying all the way for pity, for misericordia; but the word pity was not known in the vocabulary of these wretched calvinists. Monsieur le Chauve enjoyed the sight, and the screams of his friend, in a letter to a correspondent, he relates with satisfaction, that Servetus roared like a town-bull, when he was dragged to the stake; and that, till the flames had taken away his senses, he did not cease to roar out for pity, for misericordia. A common friend, Mr. Schwartzarde, or black earth, who had turned his name into Greek, and called himself Melancthon, applauded this murder, yet he was called the mild Melancthon; but his heart grieved only at the sufferings of his own sect, and had no compassion on those who presumed to take the same liberty as himself, in interpreting the scriptures.

But what has all this to do with the society for the suppression of vice. If they are disciples of the barbarian M. le Chauve, it is not to be presumed that they would take a pleasure in hearing the roarings of a fellow creature, who was carried to be burnt at Smithfield, for not believing all his absurd and impudent opinions. That is not quite so certain; for certain it is, that this society for the suppression of vice had the impudence to insert, in the programma of the vices it proscribed, the clause in the act of parliament, passed in the reign of William III. which condemned to many terrible penalties, the persons who maintained the opinions, for which Servetus was burned at Geneva. This act has been a dead letter on our statute-book; the attempt to revive it by the society for the suppression of vice, points them out as true disciples of Monsieur le Chauve; but whether they maintain any other jacobinical opinions, we will leave to a farther discussion.

Questions to be answered next month.

Quest. I. What are the chief occurrences between the eclipse, which occasioned the destruction of the Athenian army under Nicias, and the death of Socrates?

Quest. II. To what reflections do they give rise?

Quest. III. What are the chief occurrences not yet mentioned, between the destruction of the old English constitution by septennial parliaments, and the rebellion in 1745?

Quest. IV. To what reflections do they give rise?

Quest. V. Does London afford to an inquisitive mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Quest. VI. Which is the most dangerous institution, the inquisition, or the society for the suppression of vice?

ESSAYS, AFTER THE MANNER OF DR. FRANKLIN, FIRST PUBLISHED IN AMERICA BY NOAH WEBSTER.

THE BELLOWS.

THE bellows is a very useless piece of houshold furniture. The blacksmith and the silversmith must have a pair of bellows, but in a family there is no need of them. Dr. Franklin has said, "Time is money; I say, "Common Sense is money." If wood be so laid upon the hearth, that it will not burn as well without blowing as with it, the man who lays it is not the wiser for experience, nor has he improved by facts within his daily observation.

My friend, Jack Lounger, puts his coals and brands on the hearth, and piles the wood above; he then goes to work with the bellows; he blows till the room is full of smoke, and makes a blaze; he stops, and the blaze subsides; he then plies the bellows, till he is quite vexed; the fire will take its own time; nature will not be hurried.

Billy Trim, with the same advantages for improvement, has attended more to the principles of nature. He lays a few chips near the log, but not quite close to it; he places the brands of fire and large coals on the top, leaving small openings of half an inch, or an inch, and then lays wood loosely over the coals. The ashes below are removed; a current of air ascends; the fire brightens, and soon kindles into a flame. Billy Trim calls this "Nature's Bellows;" every person can make it; it costs nothing; Common Sense is money.

EVERY ONE TO HIS NOTION.

MOST certainly. If a man is a little odd in his way, as we vulgarly phrase it, or what the French call *outre*, his friends say he is a notional creature, or full of notions. And where is the man or woman living, that is not full of notions? Even the Congress have their notions. One of the most distinguished spouters in that honourable body will insist upon it that the speaker of the house of representatives is next in rank to the president. This man is certainly a notional creature; but every one to his notion. Others have contended warmly that their residence ought to be fixed in the woods about Conegocheague; but it is best to remove thither, by little and little. Is not this a notion?

The legislature of Massachusets, some years ago, took it into their heads to kill the profession of law by a queer act; but the attempt failed. People would still go to lawyers, and lawyers would live, while people would employ them. But the general court was full of notions. Let lawyers multiply till a famine of business comes upon them, and then they will die like Egyptian frogs.

A neighbour of mine, who is a full-grown man, asserts, that the surface of the ocean is higher than the land, and that by a constant miraculous restraint of the Almighty, the water is kept from overflowing the earth. His opinion is founded on those words of scripture, "the bounds are set." This man is full of notions. Do not laugh at my neighbour, gentle reader, for I will bet ten to one, that in some other particulars, thou art just as notional thyself.

Love is the most notional passion; not excepting ambition and superstition. I once knew a woman, who had a very amiable daughter, declare it was monstrous indelicate for a young lady to love a man. She might love an elegant house, a carriage, and even money; but to love a man's person was shocking. But every one to her notion.

When I was a young man, I knew an attorney who was attached to what is called family; that is, whose family by good luck had stripped off their woollen shirts and checked aprons, just one generation before, and kept them off, till their companions who had associated with them in their woollen dress, were mostly dead. The attorney had not wore linen shirts so long by ten years as this family; and yet had the assurance to fall in love with one of the daughters. The man however did not meet with cold looks from the daughter; but the parents walked a tip-toe at the affront offered their female family. The daughter was notional as well as the parents; they intended to have their notion, but he had her's; and a very good notion it was, for a more happy couple does not exist.

But the strangest of all notions is, that parents will not permit their daughters or sons to love for themselves. I know a widow with a family of likely daughters, who insists upon it that her daughters do not know how to love for themselves; she therefore means to love for them. She is an odd woman, and a notional creature; but every one to his notion.

ANY OTHER TIME WILL DO.

NATURE never says this. She jogs on without delay, and always does her work in season.

The parson puts off preparation for

Sunday, from Monday to Tuesday, and from Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on to Saturday. He can write a sermon at any time. The first of the week slides away in visits; in business; in amusements; the last of the week is to be devoted to study; but company, a sick parishioner, and twenty unexpected avocations break in upon the reserved part of the week; no preparation is made for the duties of Sunday, until Saturday evening; a genius may yet be tolerably well prepared in a few hours; but how few are the preachers of such genius! Yet even the dull have a resource; an old sermon with a new text is just as good as a fresh-made sermon: True, for how few would know whether they had heard a sermon once or a dozen times. Happy dullness! Like people, like priest!

The doctor has a patient in a dangerous situation; he hurries to his relief; he makes no delay. But suppose his patient has a lingering disorder; why, says the doctor, I can visit him at any time. He has assigned an hour indeed when he will see his patient; but any other time will do as well. The patient waits till the hour is past; then he becomes impatient; if his disorder is not violent, most probably he is cross and irritable; he frets at the doctor; and ten to one the doctor loses his custom. Then the doctor believes, that no time will do so well as the right time.

The lawyer has several causes in court; he can prepare them for trial at any time. Several causes stand assigned for trial before his; he can finish the pleadings at any time; by some unforeseen accident, business takes a new turn; the court urge forward to complete it; his causes are called, and they are not ready; a nonsuit; a delay; or some other expensive alternative is the consequence.

The farmer's fence is down, and his fields exposed to his neighbour's cattle; but he has a little job to do first; he can repair his fences at any time; before his any time comes, fifty or a hundred sheep get into his field, and eat, and trample down his wheat: for want of an hour's work, he loses ten, fifteen, or twenty bushels of wheat. His apple-trees want pruning; but he must dress his flax before he can do it; warm weather approaches; he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two; but he will finish a little job first; before he has done, the season is past; it is too late to prune his trees; they must go another year; and half his fruit is lost.

The lounging house-wife rises in the morning in haste; for lazy folks are ever in a hurry. She has not time to put on her cloaths properly; but she can do it at any time. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned; her handkerchief is thrown awry across her neck; her shoes down at her heels; she bustles about with her hair over her eyes; she runs from room to room slip-shod, resolved to do up the work and dress herself; but folks who are slip-shod about the feet, are usually slip-shod all over the house and all day; they begin every thing, and finish nothing. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, somebody comes in; she is in a flutter; runs into the next room; pins up her gown and handkerchief; hurries back with her heels thumping the floor; "O dear, you have catched us all in the suds; I intended to have cleaned up before any body came in; but I have had every thing to do this morning;" in the mean time, she catches hold of the broom, and begins to sweep; the dust rises, and stifles every soul present. This is ill manners indeed to brush the dust into a neighbour's face; but the woman is very sorry it happens so.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with apologies and dust at a friend's house, and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the mistress puts off to any time, that is, to no time, what ought to be done at the present time.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AMONG the various interesting topics presented to the notice of the public, by means of your useful miscellany, I observe that the consideration of our Poor Laws has a very conspicuous place. After securing our political independence, no subject can

be more important, and posterity will be under a considerable obligation to you, for occasionally admitting such reflections, as may be connected with it.

Few persons can have paid much attention to the condition of our poor, without having had occasion to observe, that scarcely any body is perfectly satisfied with our present mode of providing for and managing them. The number of philanthropists who, during the last century have publicly recorded their disapprobation, and proposed the reform of this system, is incredible; and the mind is at a loss to imagine how it has happened, that of all the amendments suggested, no one has received a sufficient degree of support to effect the removal of its evils. To account for it upon the principle, that as every one has been equally interested in those improvements, no one has chosen to incur the necessary trouble and inconvenience for the sake of others, would be to libel the public spirit and patriotism of our countrymen; for many judicious persons have taken great pains to get their plans adopted, and the present unsuitable system removed. Nor should we be much nearer to the truth, if we were to attribute it to the imperfection of the plans themselves, since the respective theorists must have been perfectly satisfied with their own speculations, and might, as in many other cases, have commenced their systems, upon expectations of demonstrating their practical advantages to the country.

A solution of this difficulty is, nevertheless, highly important to us in our present circumstances; for if we could come any thing near to the truth, we might, perhaps, avoid some fundamental error of their's, and accomplish the great desideratum. One opinion seems to have influenced all persons of every rank, who have attempted the melioration of the present system, which must have governed all their measures, and should this prove to be a mistake, by simply avoiding it, we may be able to obtain our end. This opinion is, that whatever new mode might be divined for making a better provision for the poor, it must be commenced by the authority of government; and it is so perfectly natural, that it might have been considered a sort of civil atheism to question its truth, had not the legislature invariably refused its assistance to any of the new establishments proposed. Such refusals cannot have been given upon light grounds, and it is worth while to inquire whether some very weighty reasons may not justify a repetition of the same refusal, as often as the legislature may be called upon to abolish the present method, in favour of any untried scheme.

A system, by which every moral sentiment, every human action, and every article of property within the kingdom of England is influenced, must not be suddenly overthrown, whatever may be its immediate disadvantages. The civil code for the provision and management of the poor, has entered very intimately into the composition of our national character, as well as into the value of all our property, and hence, every attempt to remove that system, should be gradual in its operation. But if the legislature were hastily to declare in favour of any new scheme, it might produce a convulsion in the country, little short of a revolution. Is there not much reason then to conclude, that whatever system may succeed, must have been submitted to a sufficient trial, before the legislature can be expected to abolish the present in its favour.

This suggestion is entitled to the more attention, when it is considered that by a report lately laid before parliament, it appears that nearly one-eighth of the whole people are dependent upon charity, an evil of such a mischievous extent, that it could have obtained no credit, had it been stated upon private authority.

A declaration supported by such a sanction, must convince every individual that the danger it threatens, will by no means admit of the apathy that has hitherto been indulged upon this subject. The remedy must be immediately sought, or the disease may become incurable. What the proper remedy may be, must become matter of patient investigation; but the inquiry will occupy so much time, that it will not afford a moment to be lost before its commencement.

The various attempts that have been made to make the best of the present system, may be taken as a pledge of the zeal by which any effectual measure would be seconded, if by a fortunate conclusion that zeal were to be properly directed. Mr. Colquhoun, in his treatise on the police of the metropolis, proves that the sums dispersed by voluntary charity, greatly exceed those raised for the poor by compulsory assessments, and this fact at once shews, that the number of the poor would be far more than one-eighth of the people, if there were no other resources than the parish assessments under the present system; and also, that the affluent do not require any legislative authority to force them to support any new mode of relief that may be rationally contrived.

Although to decide which is the best course to pursue in making a suitable provision for age and distress, is one of the most difficult problems that the political economist has ever had to solve, yet there are a few simple principles which may be considered as the elements of which all our proceedings for the accomplishment of the end, ought to be compounded. Charity, for example, should never be supported by means that must occasion poverty. It should never be so dispensed, as to be a reward for idleness. Care should be taken that the expences of its distribution should not be encreased by a complicated mode, and that its provision should furnish an ample reward to industry under misfortune.

Little argument is necessary to prove that these rules have been mostly overlooked in all our charitable arrangements until this time. We seem to have acted, as if we were so fond of being complimented on account of our charity, that if we could but obtain the encomiums, we were quite indifferent what became of the sums they cost us. It is only upon this principle that one can account for the different forms that have been given to charity, without any attempt to produce a general effect. Pure and genuine benevolence is never satisfied while any good remains to be done; but, were we to take cognizance of all the misery that is left untouched, notwithstanding all the sums that are expended in the name of charity, we should be very apt to conclude, that those sums are rather squandered than appropriated.

Benevolence, wisely directed, will not be satisfied with providing mere temporary relief in extreme cases, it will endeavour to operate real and substantial improvements, in the conditions of the people: but whoever will take the trouble of examining the writers who have treated upon this subject, will be convinced that the state of our poor has not undergone the least improvement during the last century.

De Foe considered it a very serious evil in his days that the people bestowed charity without discrimination; the consequence of which, he says, was, that great numbers of the lower classes spent the greatest part of their money in ale-houses, and lived a great part of their time upon alms. This imprudence has maintained its ground unimpaired, to the present time, so that the labourer has no inducement to prefer virtue to vice. No description of persons would chuse such a state of things after a single hour's reflection, because it is the means of undermining the tranquillity of thousands, without giving the smallest advantage in exchange, and its impolicy will be very obvious if it be considered that scarcely any person exists, however poor they may be, who have not, at some periods of their lives, been in a condition to spare something towards making a provision against want. Now, if it be considered, what an effect the possession of property has upon the mind, however, let the amount be never so small, there can be no doubt as to the advantages that would result from any opportunity that might be given to the people, to make provision in their early days, against a period of decrepitude and want.

It is extremely probable that an ill-advised reliance upon the premature interference of the legislature, may have been the only reason why some measure of this sort has not long since been adopted, for the practicability of it has been very clearly proved by Dr. Price, and he instances the houses of retreat in Holland. A great advan-

tage of such houses is, that though they do not reject the benevolence of the liberal, they confer no disgrace upon those who partake of its benefits, and there cannot be two opinions upon the duty of relieving distress in the least offensive way.

Such an institution might be established without any act of parliament, with as much ease as a common dispensary, and might be rendered adequate to most of the purposes of all our other benevolent institutions, if the liberal of every class could be prevailed upon to unite all their efforts in one pursuit, and bestow their gifts upon those only who may have done their best to provide for themselves.

The unwillingness of the poor to provide for themselves, cannot be pleaded as an objection to the scheme, because their numerous attempts to make such provision by means of those ill-digested projects—benefit-clubs, prove that they only want the opportunity, and not the inclination. No more can it be objected that the description of persons so providing, are above the class that may fairly be denominated poor; for many persons come to the parish who, during their lives, have been in superior circumstances to many members of benefit-clubs; and many members of those homely communities do themselves come to the work-house, and when there, find the trifling allowances from clubs, a considerable relief. Great part of the sums expended at those clubs, is wasted in liquors, and a still greater part in the trouble occasioned by that system of *espionage* which they are under the necessity of adopting to avoid imposition. That any persons making those exertions against want, should be abandoned to the half-starved comforts of a parish work-house, is highly disgraceful to a state of civilized society, and shew that we are entitled to much less credit for our judgment, than for our generosity.

In London, and some of the trading towns, there are many workmen, and small shopkeepers who belong to friendly societies, and yet are obliged to pay the poors' rate, notwithstanding the preamble of Mr. Rose's bill professes to afford encouragement and relief to those institutions. After the man has exerted his skill to save thirty shillings a year for his club, he is obliged to exhaust his stock to find fifteen shillings to pay the rates, and thus hurried on toward that poverty which a judicious arrangement would enable him to avoid. Some persons have thought that the bill alluded to would have answered the purpose much better if it had relieved persons belonging to friendly societies, from the parish rates. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt, but if an institution were formed which would enable them to make a provision sufficient to secure them against the possible chance of coming to the parish, that then the country would have every motive for exempting them from such assessments. No argument can be necessary to convince the opulent that such a commutation would be greatly in favour of the public burthens, the principal difficulty is how to commence such an establishment. With our old prejudices and partialities, and our childish apprehension against innovations, very little is to be expected; but if we can muster courage to traverse a road, of which no chart has been traced by the researches of our ancestors, we shall find that the only difficulties are in our own imaginations. The means are perfectly simple, and the expences of trying the experiment, little more than an annual dispensary feast.

Let a hundred pounds be raised to form a fund to reward those who will subscribe towards an annuity for themselves in old age, and let it be distributed in proportion to their own *contributions*. Leave the subscription open, so that it may be sufficiently large to operate as a powerful inducement, in case the number of *contributors* should become great; and to destroy the invidious distinctions, with which all existing institutions mark poverty, let every one who chuses, contribute for annuities. Many an old man is to be found in a work-house, who, if he could have provided against poverty, without being suspected of being poor, would, in the vigour of life have guarded against the misfortunes of age; but, unhappily for our people, we have no means by which they can provide against misfortune, unless they be nearly in a condition to bid it defiance.

So many very respectable authorities have entered the lines of discussion of late years, to point out the advantages of relieving the aged at their own homes, instead of imprisoning them in parish houses, that little fear need be entertained of that part of the present system being pertinaceously adhered to; and, when it is considered that most of those persons could live for less at their own disposal, than they do while shut up in the parish buildings, it will appear evident, that it would be more economical to provide small annuities for them, than to continue the present plan, even if no contribution of their own was to come in aid of the fund.

By the returns made to parliament it appears, that every person in a workhouse cost 12*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.* a year to the parish, upon an average, throughout the kingdom; and, when it is considered how small a sum, contributed by trifling payments, and put out to compound interest, from twenty years of age until the time that persons are obliged to go into a workhouse, would be sufficient, the difficulty of prevailing upon the people to make at least as good a provision as this for themselves, cannot be regarded as serious. Every person should be at liberty to subscribe for annuities as large as he might think proper, in order that, if he should find it necessary to relax as he should advance in life, he might be enabled so to do.—One great advantage of such a mode would be, that nearly the whole of the sums raised for the purpose of benevolence, would be expended in the actual wants of the poor; whereas by the present, a very great proportion of them are spent in watching over the distribution of the remainder. Instead of leaving the poor to take the trouble of laying out their own money, the present scheme has to pay the expense of a numerous battalion of gaolers, and scourges, and councils, in every town, to decide when they shall eat roast meat, when they shall eat boiled meat, and when they shall eat no meat at all. The expences and the trouble of parish legislation are a very serious burthen, as also are the buildings in which the poor are locked up.

It is not, however, pretended that any kind of contrivance would entirely supersede the necessity of a retreat for the aged and feeble, in all cases. Experience has proved, that many cases will occur, in which it would not be indulgence, but cruelty, to leave the drooping and decayed to shift for themselves, in the midst of a bustling world. The want of health, and the want of friends, will, upon many occasions, expose the aged to the necessity of throwing themselves upon the bosom of society, where, if they could not find attention and repose, they must perish through neglect; but those cases bear so small a proportion to the number of people shut up in the workhouses, that one house in a county would be sufficient to supply the place for them all; like the houses of retreat in Holland, alluded to by Dr. Price, or that in France, mentioned by Mr. Yorke, and described so largely in the first number of your magazine, they should be rendered places of desirable retirement, and various motives, which are at present unknown, would then operate to induce persons to contribute to such an institution.

A singular species of torpor, occasioned by a bad education, seems to have influenced all polite nations, which has never suffered them to think of curing that disease of civil society—poverty; although there is no other disease inflicted by the hand of heaven, but what they have attempted to eradicate. Yet is this disease one of the greatest enemies to human happiness, and the most prolific source of disorder and of crime. Numerous bodies of learned men find no objection to forming councils, and devising means, to extirpate a physical malady, of which even the causes are unknown, and yet they suffer a species of *mauvaise honte* to deter them from attacking this civico-moral malady, every mystery of which may be explored by the easiest means of research. The simple axiom, that the misery of no individual arises so much out of a deprivation of wealth, as out of an inability to apply his talents, would serve as a guide to lead through all the windings of this labyrinth; for it proves the infallible cathollicon to be included in the short precept—Find employment for the people;

and restricts all our charity to the purchase of materials for that purpose. No measure connected with this subject is supposed to have more difficulties attending it, than that of employing the poor. It has afforded matter for discussion and controversy, both in and out of parliament, for near two centuries; and, if our opinion were to be formed by the effects that are to be seen, it might be concluded, that the wisest councils have not always been attended to. The difficulty does not arise out of the nature of the thing, but out of the false notions that we have attached to poverty, and which have led us to adopt any measures but the right.

I feel that I have already trespassed too long upon your pages to warrant my entering at large into this question at present; but I must beg leave to observe, that this measure also might be tried at an expense comparatively trifling, if it were taken up by a few individuals, without embarrassing it by legislative interference.

Suppose one hundred beggars constantly addressing themselves to the feelings of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and a hundred persons not of that character, who have neither incomes nor employments, but who contrive to live, either by borrowing small sums, or getting small credits for the necessaries of life, they will cost the public, one way or the other, 10,000*l. per annum*, for which they do not return the least service. This sum is not brought to any account, either in the compulsory assessments, or in the voluntary subscriptions raised for the purposes of charity (and which, according to a statement of Mr. Colquhoun, amount to 850,000*l. per ann.* in the metropolis alone), and it is expended upon persons of whom one half would work if they could get employment, and the other half if they could not live without it. Of those two hundred persons, there would not be more than ten who are not already acquainted with, or capable of being instructed in, some trade or calling, at which, with one hundred customers, they could live as well as they do by their present uncertain gains, and with two hundred twice as well: consequently, if the one hundred and ninety persons capable of labour could be formed into a community, they would be competent to employ, and sufficient to maintain, one another.

Employment may thus be found for all the necessitous in the country, let their number be what it may, and the principal effort required is to get them introduced to each other. Such a house as that of Mons. Duchailla, at Chaillot*, might be made to answer this purpose; and though a mere negative exertion would not be sufficient to set the machinery in motion, yet a firm resolution to discontinue means of their present inactivity, would operate as a powerful motive for their embracing such an opportunity, when it might be offered to them. Supposing the above persons to be collected together, the shoemaker could not work without leather, the cabinet-maker till he were possessed of wood, nor the taylor till he were furnished with cloth: they might all of them be in want of tools; and, if supplied with all these, they would still be incapable of exchanging their services, unless they possessed a circulating medium amongst them, so that, whatever advantages their joint labours might be capable of producing, if properly brought into action, it never could be brought into action without the application of an external power—in fact, without money, of which they are not in possession. The question that the public would have then to consider, if things were so far arranged, is, which would be most to its interest, to bear the expense of keeping this number of persons in idleness, or to advance the sums necessary to call forth their labour.

In support of the former opinion, it will be contended, that, by employing one another, they would reduce the labour of many persons now employed by them, and thus throw an equal number of persons upon the liberality of the public; and in favour of the latter it will be answered, that they would avail themselves of services by this commutation, of which they could not otherwise get the advantage, and therefore that, though their comfort would be greatly in-

* See Univ. Mag. N.S. Vol. I. p. 10.

creased, the labour rejected by them would not bear any proportion to it.

To form some sort of judgment upon this point, it may be proper to consider, that the consumption of the description of people in question consists rather of materials than of labour. Out of 5,000*l.* which one hundred beggars will spend *per annum*, not more than 50*l.* will be given in exchange for labour, the remainder will be expended upon mere stock, which they will consume without contributing the smallest effort for replacing it. The other hundred persons will consume something more of articles of appearance, and consequently will employ more labour: but, as the debts they contract deprives the manufacturer of his materials, as well as labour, it does not seem likely that he would suffer much by the deprivation of such customers.

Both those descriptions of people will consume the same quantity of articles of the first necessity—if they remain idle, as if they were employed; the only loss, therefore, to the common stock would be in the additional articles of comfort that they might be able to procure, and in the 50*l.* which the beggars are obliged to spend for labour amongst the working poor. The value of those articles will be the precise amount of the raw material, as it comes from the bark or the field, their own labour being supposed an equivalent for the whole of the manufacturing process that it goes through. Supposing them, therefore, to continue in their own circle for ever after they were established, without succeeding in one single effort to increase their property, the value of the raw materials consumed by them would be the exact amount of the burthen that they would be of to the public. This supposition would leave the burthen to the public nearly the same, though it would greatly better the condition of the two hundred persons. It is, however, imagining an extreme case, and one hardly within the sphere of possibility, not only because the nature of industry is to increase property, but because the public itself would take care that its means should be so appropriated, as to enable some of the persons to devote their labour to the production of articles of barter. Instead, therefore, of expending an annual sum to buy corn, beef, vegetables, &c. for them, it would at once purchase land for them to cultivate, and still leave a sufficient number of them to supply all the articles of convenience and dress.

The public has too much good sense to require further enlargement upon this subject: I need not, therefore, trouble you with a long string of directions for carrying such a measure into effect. The principal agent in the affair is money, and if that generous and well-intentioned people, who, according to Mr. Colquhoun, annually contribute 850,000*l.* for the comfort of their fellow-creatures, would but order ten *per cent.* of that sum to be appropriated to such an institution, they would soon be convinced that giving charity is the most uncharitable act of which they are capable, and that the only way to make the people virtuous, is to make them independent.

I am, &c.

April 10, 1806. NODOSUS.

LETTERS OF DR. FRANKLIN.

THE following letters of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, appeared in a periodical work of such respectability, as to preclude any doubts of their authenticity. It is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, that we take an opportunity of introducing them to the readers of the Universal Magazine.

LETTER I.

TO GEORGE WHATLEY, ESQ*.

Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, London.

(By Mr. Franklin, jun.)

* Mr. Whatley, the friend of Dr. Franklin, had engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was for some time a British consul in the Mediterranean.—During the latter years of his life he devoted his time to various objects of public utility, for which he was well qualified, and particularly attached himself to the interests of the Foundling Hospital, of which he was the treasurer. He died in 1791, aged 82, having survived his correspondent not quite a year.

Passy, near Paris, Aug.* 21, 1784.

My dear old Friend,

I Received your kind letter of May 3, 1783. I am ashamed that it has been so long unanswered. The indolence of old age, frequent indisposition, and too much business, are my only excuses. I had great pleasure in reading it, as it informed me of your welfare.

Your excellent little work, "The Principles of Trade," is too little known. I wish you would send me a copy of it by the bearer, my grandson and secretary, whom I beg leave to recommend to your civilities. I would get it translated and printed here, and if your bookseller has any quantity of them left, I should be glad he would send them to America. The ideas of our people there, though rather better than those that prevail in Europe, are not so good as they should be; and that piece might be of service among them.

Since and soon after the date of your letter, we lost unaccountably as well as unfortunately, that worthy, valuable young man you mention, your namesake Maddeson. He was infinitely regretted by all that knew him.

I am sorry your favourite charity does not go on as you could wish it. It is shrunk indeed by your admitting only sixty children in a year. What you have told your brethren respecting America is true. If you find it difficult to dispose of your children in England, it looks as if you had too many people. And yet you are afraid of emigration. A subscription is lately set on foot here to encourage and assist mothers in nursing their infants themselves at home; the practice of sending them to the *Enfans Trouvés*†, having risen here to a monstrous excess, as by the annual bill it appears they amount to near one third of the children born in Paris. This subscription is likely to succeed, and may do a great deal of good, though it cannot answer all the purposes of a foundling hospital.

Your eyes must continue very good, since you are able to write so small a hand without spectacles. I cannot distinguish a letter even of large print, but am happy in the invention of double spectacles, which serving for distant objects as well as near ones, make my eyes as useful to me as ever they were. If all the other defects and infirmities of old age could be as easily and cheaply remedied, it would be worth while, my friend, to live a good deal longer. But I look upon death to be as necessary to our constitutions as sleep. We shall rise refreshed in the morning.—Adieu and believe me ever,

Your's most affectionately,

B. Franklin.

LETTER II.

Passy, May 23, 1785.

Dear old Friend,

I sent you a few lines the other day, with the medallion, when I should have written more, but was prevented by the coming in of a *Bavard*, who worried me till evening. I bore with him, and now you are to bear with me, for I shall probably *bavarder* in answering your letter.

I am not acquainted with the saying of Alphonsus, which you allude to as a sanctification of your rigidity in refusing to allow me the plea of old age as an excuse for my want of exactitude in correspondence. What was that saying? You do not, it seems, feel any occasion for such an excuse, though you are as you say rising 75, but I am rising (perhaps more properly falling) 80—and I leave the excuse with you till you arrive at that age; perhaps you may then be more sensible of its validity and see fit to use it for yourself.

* A village on the Seine, where Dr. F. now resided as embassador to the court of France, from the United States.

† Under the old government of France the exposed children found in Paris, were brought up in hospitals, distinguished by their different dresses as "Enfans bleus, Enfans rouges," &c. and supported by a tax laid on the city for that purpose. In the provinces the Noblesse were obliged to provide for the exposed children, found within their jurisdiction. See Dict. de Trevoux, Fol. 1771.—Articles—*Enfans, Trouvés* and *Trouvé*.

I must agree with you that the gout is bad, and that the stone is worse. I am happy in not having them both together, and I join in your prayer that you may live till you die without either. But I doubt the author of the epitaph you sent me is a little mistaken when speaking of the world, he says that

He ne'er car'd a pin
What they said or may say of the mortal within.

It is so natural to wish to be well spoken of whether alive or dead, that I imagine he could not be quite exempt from that desire, and that at least he wished to be thought a wit, or he would not have given himself the trouble of writing so good an epitaph to leave behind him. Was it not worthy of his care, that the world should say he was an honest and a good man? I like better the concluding sentiment in the old song called "the old man's wish*," wherein after wishing for a warm house in a country town, an easy horse, some good old authors, ingenious and cheerful companions, pudding on Sundays, with stout ale and a bottle of Burgundy, &c. &c. in separate stanzas, each ending with this burden:

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as strength wears away,
Without gout or stone by a gentle decay.

He adds for the last stanza:

With courage undaunted may I face my last day,
And when I am gone may the better sort say,
In the morning when sober, in the evening when mellow,
He's gone—and not left behind him his fellow—
For he g● ern'd his passions, &c.

What signifies our wishing? Things happen after all as they will happen. I have sung that wishing song a thousand times when I was young, and now find at fourscore that the three contraries have befallen me, being subject to the gout, and the stone, and not being yet master of all my passions. Like the proud girl in my not country, who wished and resolved to marry a parson, nor a presbyterian, nor an Irishman, and at length found herself married to an Irish presbyterian parson! You see I have some reason to wish that in a future state I may not only be as well as I was, but a little better. And I hope it: for I too, with your poet, trust in God. And when I observe that there is great frugality as well as wisdom in his works, since he has been evidently sparing both of labour and materials; for by the various wonderful inventions of propagation he has provided for the continual peopling his world with plants and animals, without being at the trouble of repeated new creations; and by the natural reduction of compound substances to their original elements, capable of being employed in new compositions, he has prevented the necessity of creating new matter; for that the earth, water, air, and perhaps fire, which being compounded, form wood, do when the wood is dissolved, return and again become air, earth, fire and water; I say, that when I see nothing annihilated, and not even a drop of water wasted, I cannot suspect the annihilation of souls, or believe that he will suffer the daily waste of millions of minds ready made that now exist, and put himself to the continual trouble of making new ones. Thus finding myself to exist in the world, I believe I shall in some shape or other always exist. And with all the inconveniences human life is liable to, I shall not object to a new edition of mine; hoping however that the errata of the last may be corrected*.

* By Dr. Pope, printed in Nichol's Collection.

* This appears to have been a favorite allusion with Dr. F. In the beginning of his life, written by himself, supposing it possible to pass his time over again, he says, "All I would ask should be the privilege of an author, to correct, in a second edition, certain errors of the first." And in his well-known epitaph, which he wrote many years before his death, he describes himself as a work which "will appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition, corrected and amended by the author."

I return your note of children received in the foundling hospital at Paris, from 1741 to 1755 inclusive, and I have added the years preceding as far back as 1710, together with the general christenings of the city; and the years succeeding down to 1770. Those since that period I have not been able to obtain. I have noted in the margin the gradual increase, viz. from every tenth child so thrown upon the public, till it comes to every third. Fifteen years have passed since the last account, and probably it may now amount to one half. Is it right to encourage this monstrous deficiency of natural affection? A surgeon I met with here, excused the women of Paris, by saying seriously that they *could not* give suck, *Car, dit-il, ils n'ont point de Tetons.* He assured me it was a fact, and bad me look at them, and observe how flat they were on the breast; they have nothing more there, says he, than I have upon the back of my hand. I have since thought that there might be some truth in his observation, and that possibly nature finding they made no use of bubbies, has left off giving them any. Yet since Rosseau, with admirable eloquence pleaded for the rights of children to their mother's milk, the mode has changed a little, and some ladies of quality now suckle their infants, and find milk enough. May the mode descend to the lower ranks, till it becomes no longer the custom to pack their infants away, as soon as born, to the *Enfans trouvés**, with the careless observation that, the king is better able to maintain them. I am credibly informed that nine tenths of them die there pretty soon; which is said to be a great relief to the institution, whose funds would not otherwise be sufficient to bring up the remainder. Except the few persons of quality above-mentioned, and the multitude who send to the hospital, the practice is to hire nurses in the country to carry out the children and to take care of them there. Here is an office for examining the health of nurses and giving them licenses. They come to town on certain days of the week in companies to receive the children, and we often meet trains of them on the road returning to the neighbouring villages with each a child in arms. But those who are good enough to try this way of raising their children, are often not able to pay the expense, so that the prisons of Paris are crowded with wretched fathers and mothers confined *pour mois de nourice*; though it is laudably a favorite charity to pay for them, and set such prisoners at liberty. I wish success to the new project of assisting the poor to keep their children at home, because I think there is no nurse like a mother (or not many), and that if parents did not immediately send their infants out of their sight, they would in a few days begin to love them, and thence be spurred to greater industry for their maintenance. This is a subject you understand better than I, and therefore having perhaps said too much, I drop it. I only add to the notes a remark from the history of the Academy of Sciences, much in favour of the foundling institution.

The Philadelphia bank goes on, as I hear, very well. What you call the *Cincinnati* Institution*, is no institution of our government, but a private convention among the officers of our late army, and so universally disliked by the people that it is supposed it will be dropt. It was considered as an attempt to establish something like an hereditary rank or nobility. I hold with you that it was wrong; may I add, that all descending honours are wrong and absurd; that the honour of virtuous actions appertains only to him that performs them, and is in its nature incommunicable: If it were communicable by descent, it must also be devisable among the descendants, and the more ancient the family, the less would be found existing in any one branch of it; to say nothing of the greater chance of unlucky interruptions.

* See p. 411. fin. and note.

* Projected in 1783, and named after the Roman Dictator. For an account of this society, and the alarm it excited in America, see Gordon's Am. War, iv. 393, &c. and Morse's Am. Geog. 8vo. 2d edit. p. 114.

Our constitution seems not to be well understood with you. If the congress were a permanent body, there would be more reason in being jealous of giving it powers. But its members are chosen annually, cannot be chosen more than three years successively, nor more than three years in seven, and any of them may be recalled at any time, whenever their constituents shall be dissatisfied with their conduct. They are of the people, and return again to mix with the people, having no more durable pre-eminence than the different grains of sand in an hour-glass. Such an assembly cannot easily become dangerous to liberty.—They are the servants of the people, sent together to do the people's business, and promote the public welfare; their powers must be sufficient, or their duties cannot be performed.—They have no profitable appointments, but a mere payment of daily wages, such as are scarcely equivalent to their expenses, so that having no chance for great places and enormous salaries or pensions, as in some countries, there is no *briguing* or bribing for elections. I wish old England were as happy in its government, but I do not see it. Your people, however, think their constitution the best in the world, and affect to despise our's. It is comfortable to have a good opinion of one's self, and of every thing that belongs to us; to think one's own religion, king, and wife, the best of all possible wives, kings, and religions. I remember three Greenlanders, who had travelled two years in Europe, under the care of some Moravian missionaries, and had visited Germany, Denmark, Holland, and England, when I asked them at Philadelphia (where they were in their way home), whether now they had seen how much more commodiously the white people lived by the help of the arts, they would not chuse to remain among us—their answer was, that they were pleased with having had an opportunity of seeing many fine things, but they chose to live in their own country; which country, by the way, consisted of rock only, for the Moravians were obliged to carry earth in their ship from New York for the purpose of making there a cabbage garden.

By Mr. Dolland's saying that my double spectacles could only serve particular eyes, I doubt he has not been rightly informed of their construction. I imagine it will be found pretty generally true, that the same convexity of glass through which a man sees clearest and best at the distance proper for reading, is not the best for greater distances. I therefore had formerly two pair of spectacles, which I shifted occasionally, as in travelling I sometimes read, and often want to regard the prospects. Finding this change troublesome, and not always sufficiently ready, I had the glasses cut out, and half of each kind associated in the same circle, the lower half and the least convex for distant objects, the upper half and the most convex for reading: by this means, as I wear my spectacles constantly, I have only to move my eyes up or down, as I want to see distinctly far or near, the proper glasses being always ready. This I find more particularly convenient since my being in France; the glasses that serve me best at table to see what I eat, not being the best to see the faces of those on the other side of the table who speak to me, and when one's ears are not well accustomed to the sounds of a language, a sight of the movements in the features of him that speaks helps to explain, so that I understand French better by the help of my spectacles.

My intended translator of your piece, the only one I know who understands the subject as well as the two languages, which a translator ought to do, or he cannot make so good a translation, is at present occupied in an affair that prevents his undertaking it; but that will soon be over.—I thank you for the notes. I should be glad to have another of the printed pamphlets.

We shall always be ready to take your children if you send them to us. I only wonder that since London draws to itself and consumes such numbers of your country people, your country should not, to supply their places, want and willingly receive the children you have to dispose of. That circumstance, together with the multitude who voluntarily part with their freedom as men to serve for time as

lacques, or for life as soldiers, in consideration of small wages, seems to me a proof that your island is over peopled, and yet it is afraid of emigrations! Adieu, my dear friend, and believe me ever

Your's very affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED, WITH NOTES.

(Continued from page 322.)

Part II.—CHAP. 15.

WE shall now explain what incidents are capable of exciting terror or compassion*. When a man kills his enemy, no particular emotion is felt by the audience, excepting what arises from the circumstance itself: but when a brother kills his sister, or a mother her son, such circumstances affect us in a very powerful degree.

We may represent actions, which are done with the entire knowledge of those who act, as, for instance, Medea is represented by Euripides as wilfully murdering her own children. On the other hand, we may represent characters murdering their nearest relations unintentionally—as Œdipus kills his father without knowing him: or we may so manage it, that a person who is about to commit a very great crime, may recollect himself, before he puts it in execution; but this last representation has nothing affecting in it, and for this reason was seldom given by the poets:—we have an instance of it in the Antigone of Sophocles, where Hæmon draws his sword against his father Creon, only to sheath it again.

CHAPTER 16.

* There are manners in an action, which are disclosed by those who hold discourse between each other, and

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* A question intimately connected with this subject naturally occurs here, and which has employed the speculations of several philosophical critics, (among whom are Dr. Campbell, Lord Kaims, and Mr. Hume,) viz.—How it comes to pass, that those emotions of sorrow which tragedy excites, afford any gratification to the mind. We see the tears of the spectators flow, and yet, while the impression of what they have suffered remains in their mind, they again assemble in crowds to renew their distresses. "The most plain and satisfactory account of the matter (says Dr. Blair,) appears to me to be the following:—By the wise and gracious constitution of our nature, the exercise of all our social passions is attended with pleasure. Nothing is more pleasing and grateful than love and friendship. Wherever man takes a strong interest in the concerns of his fellow-creatures, an internal satisfaction is made to accompany the feeling. Pity or compassion, in particular, is, for wise ends, appointed to be one of the strongest instincts in our frame, and is attended with a peculiar attractive power. It is an affection which cannot but be productive of some distress, on account of the sympathy with the sufferers, which it necessarily involves. But as it includes benevolence and friendship, it partakes, at the same time, of the agreeable and pleasing nature of those affections. The heart is warmed by kindness and humanity, at the same moment at which it is afflicted by the distresses of those with whom it sympathises—and the pleasure arising from those kind emotions, prevails so much in the mixture, and so far counterbalances the pain, as to render the state of the mind upon the whole agreeable."—The ingenious author of the Sublime and Beautiful says—"It is a common observation, that objects which in the reality would shock, are in tragical, and such like representations, the source of a very high species of pleasure. The satisfaction has been commonly attributed to the comfort we receive in considering that so melancholy a story is no more than a fiction; but I am convinced we have a degree of delight, and that no small one, in the real misfortunes and pains of others; and I imagine we shall be much mistaken, if we attribute any considerable part of our satisfaction to the consideration that tragedy is a deceit, and its representations no realities; for the nearer it approaches to realities, and removes from us all idea of fiction, the more perfect is its power."

* Notandi sunt tibi mores.

express their inclinations or resolutions. We must take care that these manners are consonant to the performers *; for instance, masculine strength is not agreeable to the character of a modest woman. Euripides has offended against the equality of the manners, in his Iphigenia at Aulis; for the suppliant Iphigenia, whom we see at the beginning, is not consistent with the courageous character we find she bears towards the end of the drama. He did not conform with the well-known rule of a critic, who seems always to be guided by Aristotle—

—— servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto, processerit, et sibi constet.

Let nothing be introduced into a play without reason; and let nothing be brought about by unnatural means†.

* Expressed by Horace, convenientia finge—and by Aristotle τα αρμοττοντα ηθη.—"After a tragic poet (says Dr. Blair) has arranged his subject, and chosen his personages, the next thing he must attend to, is, the propriety of sentiments, that they be perfectly suited to the characters of those persons to whom they are attributed, and to the situations in which they are placed."

† The Medea of Euripides is concluded by unnatural means:—After the heroine has revenged the infidelity of Jason, by murdering her rival, she owes her flight not to her own inchantments, but to the goodness of the Sun, her grandfather, who was very desirous to save her:

Τοιον δ' οχημα πατρος Ηλιος πατερ
Διδωσιν ημιν ερυμα πολεμιας χερος.

Horace has not forgotten to notice this precept of his great master:

"Hec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus."

This principle, which is founded on the clearest reason, excludes from tragedy all machinery and fabulous intervention of the gods. Ghosts have, indeed, maintained their place; as being strongly founded on popular belief, and particularly suited to heighten the terror of tragic scenes. "But all unravellings of the plot (observes a late critic), which turn upon the interposition of deities, such as Euripides employs in several of his plays, are much to be condemned, both as clumsy and inartificial, and as destroying the probability of the story. This mixture of machinery with the tragic action is undoubtedly a blemish with the ancient theatre."

CHAPTER 17.

We have already explained what a remembrance is. That is certainly the most ingenious, which produces its effects by chance; as, for instance, Ulysses is accidentally discovered, whilst washing, by a scar in his knee. Another sort of remembrance is that which is made by the memory; when an object stirs upon us some thought, by which a remembrance is produced; as, for instance, Ulysses hearing a man play on the harp, and remembering his former hardships, could not forbear weeping, and was thus discovered. But, as I have observed, the finest of all remembrances are those which arise from natural incidents, and which cause a great surprize by their probability *—as in the Œdipus of Sophocles, and the Iphigenia of Euripides: it was natural that Œdipus should be curious; and nothing surely could be more probable, than that Iphigenia should write to Orestes—yet by this simple circumstance the parties are recognised, and the plot of the fable is expounded.

* The ancients were very fond of unravellings which turned upon what it is called an "anagnorises," or remembrance, which was a discovery of some person to be different from what he was taken to be. When such discoveries are artfully conducted, and produced in critical situations, they are extremely striking; such as the famous one in Sophocles, which makes the whole subject of his Œdipus Tyrannis, and which is, undoubtedly, the fullest of suspense, agitation, and terror, that ever was exhibited on any stage. Dr. Blair has observed, that "among the moderns two of the most distinguished anagnorises are, those contained in Voltaire's Merope, and Mr. Home's Douglas, both of which are master-pieces of their kind."

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Continued from page 295.

THE slaves at the Cape form the greatest part of its population.—Not keeping any European or white servant, every Dutchman, who is of any consequence, has from ten to fifteen, and sometimes twenty, slaves, including women and children; even the inferior Dutch families have often from six to ten who are domesticated in their houses. These slaves are of various descriptions, and belong to various nations; they are, generally speaking, treated in a tolerably humane manner, particularly those whose masters reside in Cape Town, though there certainly are instances of inhuman and cruel masters; but even the rigour which this class of unfortunate people experienced, has been considerably lessened since the arrival of the English in 1795.

No situation can be better adapted to the collecting of slaves of every nation than the Cape, for it may be said to lie in the very bosom of slavery: on either side of it are extended the coasts of Africa, in every age the mother of an unfortunate race. The four principal stocks or stems from which this class of people at the Cape are formed, are, the Malays, the natives of the Guinea and Malabar coasts, and colonial-born slaves.

The slaves of the Malay race are tolerably numerous, and they are employed in many kinds of laborious work, such as gardening, in the kitchens, and the drudgery work belonging to them. The Malays are vindictive, ferocious, and treacherous in the highest degree; implacable in their revenge, on the slightest provocation or imaginary insult, committing murder, and are a scourge to whatever people they come amongst. When the Malay has determined on revenge, he takes a quantity of opium to work himself up to a state of madness, when he rushes out with a knife or dagger, and, after putting to death the original object of his infernal passion, he next rushes at every one he meets, till he is overpowered and taken.

The most numerous class of slaves at the Cape are those from the coast of Guinea, Madagascar, and the Caffrees. In person they are stronger than the other classes, but in disposition often untractable, and requiring harsh and severe usage and chastisement to make them work. They are commonly employed in masonry, and in those kinds of handicraft which require much exertion.

The Malabars form an excellent medium between the two last; more intelligent, more industrious, and more active than the negro, more docile and more affectionate than the Malay, he unites steadiness with vivacity, and capability of instruction to winning manners. An angry word acts upon them like an electrical shock: — they study their masters' looks, and obey a nod as if it were a peremptory command.—These people are intrusted in all domestic concerns, and make ingenious artificers and craftsmen; both the males and females are employed as cooks, butlers, and household servants.

The colonial-born slaves, called in general mulattoes, are the offspring of the whites with female slaves. They are accounted the best class, and are esteemed in point of pecuniary value more than the others. The men of the class of mulattoes are employed as house-servants, attend at table as butlers and footmen, and wait on strangers who have a temporary residence in their masters' houses. The women of this description perform the office of chambermaids, and wait at table on their mistresses, about whose persons they are chiefly employed. These are better dressed, and more gently treated by far, than the other slaves, and are seldom put to laborious work, their leisure hours being employed in knitting, spinning, sewing, and such light occupations. Most of them, particularly when young, are handsome, are comely and well-shaped, and dress like our servant maids in England.

The only race of people found at the Cape by the Dutch, on their first arrival, were the Hottentots; the original natives of this peninsula of Africa. These people are naturally of a mild, timid, and peaceable disposition, and the Dutch accordingly easily obtained their consent to the forming of a colony here. Previously to this, the Hottentots were always at peace among themselves; their wants were few, and a few cattle and a little iron, for the pur-

pose of making instruments useful in hunting or fishing, comprised their riches; but the state of the people, after the Dutch had acquired a permanent abode, became extremely wretched, the constant policy of that mercenary nation having been to keep the natives in the most abject and degraded state of ignorance, poverty, and slavery. In proportion as the Dutch extended their settlements, the poor Hottentots retired more and more into the interior of the country.

The population of the Hottentots may be considered as extremely small, compared with the immense tract of country over which they are scattered, and they have lately considerably diminished from various causes, of which the severities exercised towards them by the Dutch form the principal. Their thin population may also, in some measure, be ascribed to their mode of life. In the rude state of society in which these people live, the scantiness of provisions, arising chiefly from the precarious sources of fishing and hunting, added to the peculiar indolence and want of vigour in the Hottentot character, are causes which, without difficulty, account for their inferiority of number. In appearance they are remarkably ugly, in height rather above the middle size. The women are much lower in stature than the men, and are very ill made.

The Dutch ever held the Hottentots in the greatest contempt, and never thought it worth even an attempt to civilize them: an opinion extremely unjust having ever been held out, that the powers of the mind of these people were of that wretched description, as to rank them in the lowest scale of human existence; but after the English became settled at the Cape, they found that the Hottentots were capable of being trained to arms, and made expert soldiers. The corps of Hottentots formed a regiment of upwards of seven hundred strong, many of them fine active fellows, well disciplined, and several of them exhibited a pride in their manner, that would have done credit to an European soldier. They were much attached to the English, and, when sent at different periods into the interior, proved equally faithful and obedient, and shewed a degree of courage and discipline evidently the effect of the attention paid them by their British officers.

The people of the interior, the Caffrees and Boschees, might be gradually conciliated, by promoting a friendly intercourse between them and the Hottentots, hitherto under the authority of the Europeans, rather than keep up a desultory kind of warfare against them, which can never be attended with any good effects.

This country, abounding with whatever can make life comfortable, is in the more distant parts of the colony inhabited by Dutch farmers, who seem not to have the power of enjoying the blessings within their reach. Oxen they have in abundance, yet rarely use any for food; milk and butter they have in great plenty, yet they seldom taste them; wine, so easily procured, so cheap, and which is produced almost by every farm, they rarely if ever drink. Their houses are mean and incommodious: the rooms are dirty and smoky in the extreme! the walls covered with spiders and their webs; indifferent bread and vegetables, stewed in sheep's fat, are their usual fare. Smoking all the morning, and sleeping after dinner, constitute the great luxury of these farmers, who, unwilling to work themselves, lord it over their slaves.

Some villages have a schoolmaster, but he is obliged to labour as well as attend to his scholars, and is kept chiefly for the purpose of keeping their trifling accounts, writing their letters to their correspondents at Cape Town, and singing psalms on Sundays, for the colonial farmers affect to be very religious and ostentatious of their devotion.

The Dutch planters have never given their grounds a sufficient time to recover, by fallow, or lying unemployed; nor have they ever attended to the manuring of the soil. Their indolent habits present various obstacles to improvement; a farmer once settled in a farm, with a house ever so wretched, will never leave it or remove to any other place, which might possess more superior advantages, either in soil, situation, or as likely to afford more produce. Their only labour is sowing the seed, leaving the rest to be performed by their most excellent climate. Their ploughs, harrows, and utensils of hus-

bandry are clumsy, ill-formed, and clogged, but no intreaties can prevail on them to alter their conduct in their mode of tilling the land.

During the time that Lord Macartney was governor of the Cape, he neglected no opportunity of pointing out to the planters all the probable means of improvement. He used every argument to stimulate them to make the utmost of their grounds, by the most effectual and the easiest processes, and to adopt the modes and implements made use of by the English farmers. His lordship sent to England for an experienced farmer, thinking that the planters would be willing to copy a better practice, and a man named Duckett arrived in the colony, and brought with him all the implements of English husbandry which were most convenient and useful. He turned up a quantity of ground, burned the heath, weeds, and stumps, and spread the ashes over the land, mixed with slime taken from the marshes. The produce of his crops was very flattering, and in one day he brought more ground into order than any Dutch farmer, with the same means and his utmost exertions, could in three: still the planters were not to be convinced; and though a few were found who seemed willing to follow Mr. Duckett's system of improvement, yet they soon left it off, and resumed their old habits, being ridiculed and discouraged by their countrymen.

The seed-time at the Cape is in the months of May and June, and the harvest in November and December.—The corn is cut down with long knives, and the grain trodden out by horses or oxen, on circular floors or beds made of plaster and cow-dung, hardened in the open air.

At about the distance of eight or nine miles from Cape Town, is situated the delightful village of Constantia, celebrated for the sweet and excellent wine, bearing the same name, which is so much esteemed in Europe. It is connected with Cape Town by a pleasant and romantic road, having several handsome houses and gardens belonging to the Dutch, on either side of it. This village only consists of two houses, but the offices, farm-yard, and stores, where the wine is made and kept, are so extensive, that Constantia has the appearance to the eye of being a large village. Round the vineyards, dwelling-houses and offices, are pleasant groves of the silver tree, besides oaks, elms, and some shrubs, which completely shelter it in every direction. At this place are two distinct and separate plantations of vines, each of a different colour and quality, though the produce of both are called Constantia wines. The first, called Great Constantia, produces the red wine of that name, and at Lesser Constantia in its vicinity, the white is made.

The grape from which this wine is extracted, is a species of muscadel, extremely rich, sweet and luscious, but its exquisite flavour is chiefly to be attributed to the great care taken in the rearing, dressing, and encouragement of the vines, in preserving the grapes wholly clean from sand, and free from the ravages of insects, which usually attack them on becoming ripe. The quantity of wine made on the two farms at Constantia, is on an average about 12,000 gallons annually.

The next wine in estimation to the Constantia, is a kind of muscadel, called Cape Madeira. The colour of this wine is a deep violet, and its appearance thick and muddy. It is a heavy, sweet wine, and has a stronger body than the greater part of the wines made here; for the various sorts of white wine made at the Cape, are thin, light, and acid.

There are other wines made at the Cape, of various qualities, but they are all very much inferior to those of Europe, more from the mode of manufacturing the grape into wine, and from not paying proper attention to the culture and nurture of the plant. Now that the Cape has again come into the possession of Great Britain, and we confidently trust, that it will become an integral part of his Majesty's dominions, never to be ceded to any power whatever, great and solid advantages might be secured to this country, by a proper attention to an improved cultivation of the vine. The British, by these means would no longer be compelled to submit to the extravagant demands of the planters of Madeira, and other foreign countries, from whence we are at present under the necessity of purchasing, and less inconvenience would arise when at war with France and Spain, from our having excellent wines made in a British colony.

Besides wine the planters make a great quantity of a strong, fiery spirit, which they call brandy-wine, and the British cape brandy. It has been a long time in use here, though not frequently drank by any of the more respectable Dutch, but is sold to the unfortunate Hottentots, and hordes of Caffrees and natives of the interior, who are fond of it, and barter for it their cattle and the little produce of their labour. It is very pernicious, and the British government, during the time they had possession of the Cape, discouraged the sale of it to the soldiers by various means.

The animals which inhabit this part of Africa, are extremely numerous, some of which are accounted peculiar to the Cape. Among the wild quadrupeds, are the lion, now become a rare visitor at the Cape, usually keeping far in the interior, though he is sometimes met with on the borders of the colony; the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the camelopard, are found at a great distance in the interior; hyænas and wolves are numerous in every part, and do a great deal of mischief; buffaloes are plentiful in the Caffree country, and are wild, fierce and untractable; of the deer, antelope, and goat, several species are found at the Cape, many of which are met with in abundance near Cape Town, and their flesh is often produced at the tables of the inhabitants; there are also the jackall, the tiger cat, the wild hog, and the hippopotamus; hares and rabbits are numerous; and various small quadrupeds abound, such as armadilloes, antbears, mongooses, squirrels, ichneumons, and racoons. Monkeys are common at the Cape, that variety called baboons, which are extremely numerous; exceedingly ugly, and brutal to the last degree. All the hills are infested with them, and it is dangerous for an individual to fall in the way of a number of them.

The domestic animals are few, chiefly consisting of horses, goats, and oxen. The horses at the Cape were originally brought from Batavia, Java, and South America. The improvement made by the English in the appearance of the horses at the Cape, by their care and attention in the management and breeding of them, was very considerable. The 26th regiment of dragoons were mounted here, but the men had great trouble in breaking in the Cape horses, they being very vicious and much addicted to plunging. In the interior are yet to be found some wild horses.

Goats are much esteemed at the Cape on account of their milk, and the number of kids they bring; the cows and oxen are of various kinds, the large draft oxen being peculiar to the Cape and this part of Africa. A race of beautiful small oxen, like those of Alderney, are fattened for the table; and the cows of this breed afford a great quantity of milk. The beef at the Cape is, however, in general coarse and indifferent, for the Dutch scarcely ever keep up cattle as the English do in particular meadows and places where they find sweet and nourishing grass. Mutton is the principal part of the food of the Dutch and black inhabitants at the Cape, sheep being abundant in every part of the colony. Dogs are numerous, and there are many species, all different from ours; some are found in the interior parts of the colony in a wild state, and resemble the wolf species. As soon as the jackals find their prey at the back and skirts of the town, they begin their howling directly, which is a signal to a great number of the town dogs, which, as if by previous agreement, rush out in a body and attack them. Pigs are very scarce at the Cape, and not being much esteemed, few are reared.

The feathered race are very numerous, and several of beautiful plumage are found here. The hills have eagles, vultures, and kites; penguins, cormorants, and many species of the crane kind, and ducks, teals and widgeons are in abundance. Ostriches are often met with near Cape Town, being inhabitants of every part of the interior.

[To be continued.]

INFUSION OF BLOOD.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the Universal Magazine for August 1804, a correspondent, signed T. B. states several curious instances of the effects produced by the infusion of blood into the human frame in some diseases, and promises, after the insertion of that article in your valuable Magazine, to inform your readers, in a future number, of the method in which the operation is performed.—

As you have complied with his request, it was to be expected, that he would make good his promise accordingly; this, however, has not as yet been the case; and I beg, therefore, through the medium of your Miscellany, to remind him of his word, and to request any other of your medical friends, who might be acquainted with the method of the transfusion of blood, to instruct your readers on this interesting topic. By so doing they will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Leeds, May 4, 1806. C. Long.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost consequence not only to the wealth but also to the very strength of this kingdom, that its manufactures should be encouraged and protected. Our envious rivals in arms will now, more than ever, be desirous of emulating us in the arts. To their first object of excluding us from the trade of the European continent, will be joined that of persuading our neighbouring nations that their goods are equal to ours in quality, though inferior in the price.—This, however, we have reason to believe, from the division and skilful multiplication of labor which we have contrived, will never be the fact.—We must be lost altogether as a nation, before we can lose this signal advantage. The French are certainly scientific—their nation never was deficient in intellect; but those people want two very essential requisites to qualify them for running the race with us in the mechanical arts, viz. *capital* and *perseverance*. They are inventive and quick; but they do not possess the steadiness, nor the pecuniary means for carrying their plans, whether of trade or otherwise, to the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. They have in all ages exhibited a pregnancy of discovery, and in every period of their history they have produced something new; but when the infant project is brought forth to the world, it is generally left to take care of itself, till some other nation, more especially the English, foster and improve it beyond the sanguine ideas of the conceiver of it.

Now it cannot be denied by our envious neighbours and enemies, that we possess an unrivalled eminence in the more useful arts and productive manufactures; while, therefore, we can offer them to other nations for less money, or, which will be the same thing, at the same rate, but better in quality, we need not fear a permanent interruption to our trade. All force that is not natural cannot be lasting, and the power which our enemy must employ to make foreign nations go to a bad market for the utensils and conveniencies of life, is of that description. While, however, we have so much just ground to exult in the excellence of our artists, mechanics, and their productions, and such room for consoling ourselves on the transitory nature of the impediments that will be thrown in the way of our trade, through the ports of continental neighbours, yet it must not be concealed from the understanding of ourselves, that too heavy and extended a taxation will infallibly clog the prosperous wheels of our trade. On whatever commodities taxes and imposts are laid, the weight must, in a great measure, be borne by the trader; for the chief consumers, or, in other words, the laborious part of the community, must be paid for their work in proportion to the expense of their subsistence. Even a tax on articles of luxury is felt by the above description of persons, since the legislators (at least, those among them who possess landed property) have the power of transferring the burden on the backs of others. The legislator and proprietor of land can indemnify himself for any tax he may pay, by enhancing the farmer's rent; and, to enable such tenant to make the additional payment required, he has only to bring a bill into parliament to give a bounty on the exportation of corn, when it sells under a certain stipulated price. Such a measure, which has been often adopted, is a legal one, no doubt, since it is the will of the three estates of our constitution that it should be so; but how far the omnipotence of the legislature can make it a just one, is another consideration. It is one of those cases which serve to corroborate the truth of the assertion, that, "by the

tax on whatever you please, and in whatsoever manner you can devise, it will be unequally felt."

It must be obvious to every one, that the ingenuity and expertness of the British mechanic and artist must cease to flourish, under a too onerous taxation: the fleetest courser, with an overweight, may be reduced to a level with the hack. The transport of our goods by sea forms a very considerable part of their cost to the purchaser abroad, who has to dispose of them again; and this enhanced rate in the freightage of goods has been solely occasioned by the advance in the price of all the necessaries of life from great taxation. Bread in Flanders is not more than two-thirds of the price it sells for in England, meat not much more than half; and a merchant vessel can be victualled in one of the ports of that country at an expense so proportionably less. The same effect is witnessed in the labour of artisans in building and repairing ships. It is from these circumstances that foreign trading captains provide themselves so amply with necessaries for the voyage to England, and stay as short a time as possible when they are obliged to consume the provisions which must be purchased here. Many of the little vessels, trading between Great Britain and the neighbouring shores, under the Danish, Swedish, and other neutral flags, are often observed to dispose here of hams, bacon, tongues, and other articles, as surplus parts of their cargo, and, no doubt, to considerable advantage, from the moderate rate at which they were purchased on the continent.

Capital and industry, therefore, are not the sole means required for maintaining the wealth and independence of a nation.—Economy in the application of the public revenues is necessary to our well-doing, or the advantages of our superiority in the manufactures of our own country over those of others, will be fatally counterbalanced by the exciseand taxes on our commodities, and the imposts on our shipping.

Under the guidance of our present administration (for much is expected in this way) we may hope to see the virtue of a discreet frugality exercised in applying the vast resources of this rich nation.

It is by a fostered, or well-protected commerce, that a nation acquires wealth; and by an improved agriculture that it preserves its independence. A country is never quite safe, at least it is never so strong, when it relies on another for the supply of the first necessary of life. The agriculture of Great Britain is countenanced and encouraged as it ought to be: there is nothing wanting on that head. Of the state of our manufactures, there is little left undone towards their improvement; it is hoped that government will not touch them with too heavy an hand. Now to shew you, Mr. Editor, the importance of our manufactures, and their good regulation in the eye of the philanthropist, as well as in the view of the patriot and the statesman; I will give you, with your permission, a cursory delineation of an undertaking, I believe unequalled in magnitude, for carrying on a chief branch of our staple, the woollen trade: and when we reflect with what solicitude every hint towards its further improvement is received and considered, our fears of rivalry by our envious neighbours are greatly allayed; but we are reminded of the following lines of our poet Dryden:

Some English wool vexed in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spongy softness made,
Did into France, or colder Denmark, roam,
To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.

It is some time since I conceived the idea of visiting the chief manufactures of this opulent and ingenious country, with a view of publishing, through your's or some other established work, an account of their importance and improvement, and the first I have so inspected, are those of Davison and Hawksley, near Nottingham, called the Arnold works.

The above are the most extensive worsted spinners in the island: they are also cotton and angola spinners, and are supposed to produce goods of a superior quality to others. In this vast manufacture (the buildings of

which give the appearance of a village or small town) these gentlemen employ upwards of 1500 people. They have erected the most powerful steam-engine, as applied to spinning works in the nation; it being of 63 horse power, according to Bolton's and Watt's calculation.

The almost innumerable combing machines which their stupendous master wheel sets in motion, are the joint invention and application of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright and Mr. Hawksley. They are not only of much national, but also of individual advantage, for they employ 400 apprentices of an age and of a class, which, but for this application of their little talent and labour, might be a burden to the community. They are under the best possible regulations as to food, raiment, morals, lodging, and education; and by a judicious conduct towards this interesting and infant community, there was but one child ill when this visit was made.

These children, during their apprenticeship, are allowed to earn money weekly for themselves. The girls, when of age, can earn 7s. or 8s. weekly, but are chiefly recommended by the proprietors, into good places as house-servants, in Nottingham and its neighbourhood. The lads, when twenty-one, can earn as woolcombers (an advantage this possesses which cotton mills alone do not) from 20s. to 30s. per week, and both boys and girls, if they chuse to settle in the village, have each of them ten pounds lent them by their masters, which sum is repaid by 1s. weekly. The children, both boys and girls, when out of their apprenticeship, have two complete suits of clothes. They are allowed also to run on credit at a shop, from 1l. to 5l. according to circumstances, for clothing; this sum is repaid gradually from their wages, by which means (when settled) their families are always well clothed—without this method, it is doubtful whether they would have prudence enough to save so much money for such a purpose.

The situation of those works, as well as the air surrounding them, is excellent; a consideration of no small importance to the welfare of the people employed in and about them, and especially to the orphans who constitute so large a portion of the whole number; their countenances are at once an indication of the cleanliness observed among them, as well as of the salubrity of their food.

This great undertaking was originally protected by patent rights, but recently it has been further secured by a special act of parliament.

On inquiry after the improvements or alterations in the other branches of manufacture and trade, in this populous town and neighbourhood, I learned that there is nothing new in mechanics respecting silk; those mills are the same now, or very nearly so, as they were half a century ago, but much may be said on the subject of spinning very fine cotton to be manufactured into Nottingham lace, which is new, and rather surprising.

The spinning of this mule-yarn, as it is called, is wonderful! One pound of cotton wool is thereby spun into 235,200 yards, or 138 miles in length (without regarding the fractions), and in the present depressed state of commerce, sells for ten guineas a pound. The unwrought material is only worth about three shillings a pound!! This yarn is worked into most exquisite lace at Nottingham, with great ease and celerity, off looms similar to the stocking-frames, and constitutes great part of the elegant attire of our present fashionables; and, whenever this country is again blessed with peace, the demand for it from the continent will doubtless be incalculably great! Even now, fixed as is Bonaparte's hatred to us, and resolved as he is to ruin our manufactures, it is deserving general notice that he very lately instructed Josephine to present a German princess, the Elector of Baden's daughter, it is believed, with three superb dresses of it. This article of lace bids fair soon to make the manufacturing of stockings at Nottingham, a secondary consideration. I ought to add, that till within the last year or two, the lace was almost wholly produced from silk, as thread was both very bad and very dear, and cotton could not be spun either fine or perfect enough. Thus, by the ingenuity of some among us, and by the labour and application of the rest, let us hope we may

continually invent some new fabric, or improve some old one, so as to keep pace with the luxurious demand of our neighbours, and thereby frustrate the design of the most crafty and powerful foe this country ever had to contend with. In this new manufacture spoken of, we see much to be expected from, much to console us, under the evils of an interrupted commerce: it is so light of transport, as to be easily and cheaply conveyed to a great distance, and through a circuitous route; in short, it can with great difficulty, under the most arbitrary and most widely extended sway, be kept from the wardrobes of the rich females of Europe and elsewhere, if they are desirous of having it.

The government has, with laudable zeal and discretion, fostered and encouraged the agriculture of the united kingdom: the necessity for so doing was great and urgent; the means have fully answered the end. Gentlemen have entered into the spirit and pursuits of husbandry, like so many Cincinnati, till they have raised the rents of farms in the neighbourhood of London to a height that may, if carried further, prove injurious: for it is not like a newly discovered property in the soil, or in the bowels of the earth; it is only an artificial enhancement, occasioned by the countenance of government, which has rendered it fashionable to form a part, or the whole of the land a gentleman possesses. It is not to be forgotten, however, that patriotism was a powerful motive with great numbers of those, who so ardently embraced the pursuits of agriculture. The two scarce years we lately witnessed, and the immense sums of money then sent out of the country to purchase the necessary supply of corn, were enough to awaken the solicitude of every Englishman who loved his native land. As an object of national economy then, to avoid the inconvenience of an unfavorable balance of trade, the statesman's views were imperiously directed to the means of obviating the recurrence of the same difficulty, not to say danger; for no country can ever be exempt from danger, which looks to other and distant countries for a supply in need, of the first necessaries of life.

May it not then be wise, circumstanced as we are at present, to transfer a portion of that solicitude, which the government of Great Britain has so recently extended to agriculture, and is now no longer necessary, may it not be even expedient to direct it to the perfectioning the above, and such other branches of our manufactures, as shall be likely to engage the eye, and gratify the wishes and wants of our rich neighbours, who seem by the example before cited, to make the last sacrifice, in order to distinguish themselves for their taste and elegance in attire.

If this subject, Mr. Editor, should appear of the same magnitude in your view of it, as in mine, I will continue it in your future numbers, by expatiating on some particulars connected with the trade in the more exquisite articles of our steel manufactures, which cannot fail to engage the consideration of the patriotic statesmen now presiding at the councils of the kingdom.

I am Sir, your's,

VIATOR.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

BARON DE BESENVAL.—Of this nobleman, so distinguished during the latter years of the late French monarchy, the following characteristic anecdote is recorded. Ringing his bell one morning as he awoke, Blanchard, an old confidential domestic, with whom he had differed on the day preceding, accordingly came to receive his master's orders. "My lord," said Blanchard, entering the baron's room, "I come to ask a favour: it is the permission to retire to my relations." "What," retorted the baron warmly, "you desire to leave me! You will stay, Sir; we ought to live and die together." "No, my lord! I perceive that I become hateful to you: I grow too old; and only excite, by my infirmities, the violence of your temper. You have loaded me with gifts and kindnesses; I will often come to see you: but if I dwell not here, and am no longer entrusted with any thing, we

shall both of us escape those scenes that destroy us." "Well, Sir," replied Besenval, with tears in his eyes, "it is then a settled thing? We must part?—You belonged to my father! your wife was my nurse! You are older than I am in the family, and it is *I* who must go: I will return, when *you* can tolerate my failings!" At these words he seized his cane and his hat, hastened from his chamber, and was going out; when instantly the good Blanchard, touched by this unexpected stroke, threw himself at the baron's feet, before his door. His master raised him up, pressed him in his arms: they mutually wept, and swore never to separate.

MARQUIS DE PONTELIMAR.—This nobleman was once engaged in arguing against the late King of Portugal, on the power of kings. The sovereign, who would admit no limitations to his authority, warmly observed, that "If he ordered the marquis to throw himself into the sea, he ought, without hesitation, to jump into it head foremost." Pontelimar immediately turned short, and went towards the door. "Where are you going?" asked the monarch, in a tone of surprise. "To learn to swim, Sire!" replied the marquis. The king laughed heartily, and the discussion ended.

HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST.—Catherine the 2d. of Russia, particularly desirous of an interview with Howard, sent a messenger to invite him to the royal hermitage, shortly after his arrival in Petersburgh.—"Tell her," said Howard, "that I am not come here to visit palaces, but prisons." What a pharasaical brute does not this man appear really to have been! It has been shrewdly remarked, that Alexander assigned no palace for Diogenes, but left him to the surly satisfactions of his tub. Howard, it may naturally be supposed, was not again solicited to enter the abode of royalty, but deservedly left to explore the recesses of a prison.

CATHERINE THE SECOND having sent to inquire of Marshal Romantzof, in 1773, why he did not engage the Turks? and being answered that "it was because the grand vizier had three times more people than himself:" the empress wrote in reply, "The Romans never asked after the number of their enemies; but where they were, in order to fight them."

JOHN MOORE, D.D. *late Archbishop of Canterbury.*—Few circumstances occur more remarkable than those relating to the following poetic effusion, written on this prelate's translation from the deanery of Canterbury to the see of Bangor, in the year 1775.

A word of comfort from Bangor to Canterbury, on the loss of her dean.

Cease, Canterbury! to deplore
The loss of your accomplish'd Moore,
Repining at my gain;
I soon may have most cause to mourn:
To *you* he'll probably return,
With *me* will scarce remain.

Now, in 1783, Dr. Moore was made Archbishop of Canterbury, which preferment he held to the day of his decease, January 18th, 1805. It is seldom that the prophecies of poets are so satisfactorily accomplished.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.—The following incident, related by this gentleman in his memoirs of himself, is honorable to his own feelings, and cannot fail to interest every respectable mind.—"My property in the piece (his comedy entitled the West Indian,) was reserved for me with the greatest exactness; and when Mr. Evans, the treasurer, came to my house in Queen Ann-street, in a hackney-coach, with a huge bag of money, he spread it all *in gold* upon my table, and seemed to contemplate it with a kind of extacy that was extremely droll; and when I tendered him his customary fee, he peremptorily refused it, saying—'he had never paid an author so much before; I had fairly earnt it, and he would not lessen it a single shilling, not even his coach hire;' and in that humour he departed.

"He had no sooner left the room, than one entered it, who was not quite so scrupulous, but quite as welcome. My beloved wife took twenty guineas from the heap, and instantly bestowed them on the faithful servant who had attended on our children; a tribute justly due to her unwearied diligence, and exemplary conduct."

THE RETREAT.

No. I.

'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat
To peep at *such* a world: to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates,
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on th' uninjur'd ear. COWPER.

IF those who have been long accustomed to public scenes, and who have frequently braved the scrutiny of general observation, sometimes complain of the embarrassment they feel in any novel undertaking that proposes to interest and amuse mankind, what must be the apprehensions of a writer who, unfacilitated by the advantages of experience, presumes to open a new source of entertainment, for readers already satisfied with the performances, or disgusted by the professions, of his literary predecessors? He who solicits admiration, challenges opinion. He must be prepared to rebut the censure to which he exposes himself, if he reasonably expects to obtain the estimation of which he must be desirous.

It would be ridiculous to apologise for ushering unimportant observations into notice, by assuring the reader, that I had been drawn, I knew not how, from THE RETREAT in which I have so long secluded myself, and that he must overlook the inadvertencies arising from a hasty resolution, adopted by me, of presenting my lucubrations to his inspection; since to this it might very properly be objected, that, aware of the responsibility I voluntarily incurred, it was my duty to defer entering on the business of public discussion, till I judged myself not incompetent to so arduous a task. I ask, therefore, only the favour of a candid hearing; I am neither old or garrulous; and I pledge myself to conclude my lectures the moment when I perceive myself no longer capable of retaining the attention of my auditors. When I cease to make a successful stand, I shall so far remember my title as to secure a timely retreat.

Among the innocent pleasures of retirement, that is not the least amusing one specified in the motto at the head of the present paper,—of observing calmly the stir and bustle of the world, and being diverted with the eccentricities of men, without participating in their anxieties. To "peep" occasionally at "such a world as this;" "to see the stir" of her busy tribes, and mingle in, as it were, without feeling "the crowd;" to "hear the roar she sends through all her gates, at a safe distance," where the report of it serves merely to diversify and enliven the stillness of privacy; these are among the harmless gratifications of a mind at ease, and are within the reach of every intelligent individual, however obscure his station in the scale of society. It is in many instances both useful and prudent to laugh at human follies and errors. If there are occasions on which it would be "folly to be wise," there also happen situations in which it would be ridiculous to be serious. Is not laughter, in numerous cases, preferable to animadversion? Is it not often better to be pleased, than to be angered, at the foibles of those with whom we find ourselves connected; and to make the vanity and passions of others contribute continually to our entertainment?

"In the first step (observes Mr. Carr, in his work entitled *A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic,*) which an Englishman makes out of his own country, he is sure to meet with something to satisfy him that he cannot find a better." I read this paragraph with complete satisfaction, not merely as a countryman of the writer's, but as an advocate for the doctrine of contentment, which I should rejoice to see universally imbibed and acted upon. And what temper of mind is so likely to impart personal happiness, as that turn of thinking which induces its possessor to view life on the better side, by believing that, while no condition of humanity is wholly exempted from some disagreeable circumstances, our own situation is, on the whole, most eligible for ourselves? Since we all lay claim to some particular spot of earth, as the place from which we date our nativity, and since many men

may chance, in addition to this tie, to be husbands and parents, is it not desirable that a man should cherish his own country, and his own wife, and his own offspring, as the best country, the best wife, and the best children existing on the face of this habitable globe? The farther he carries this sentiment, the greater will prove his felicity. It will save him much envy, some degree of malice, and many hours of unavailing discontent. Such a man, at least, will be in no danger of transgressing against that salutary part of the moral decalogue, by which every man is forbidden to "covet either his neighbour's wife, or his ox, or his ass, or his man-servant, or his maid-servant, or any thing that is his."

"Whence come wars and fightings among you?" interrogates the Apostolic James.—"Come they not hence: ye lust, and have not; ye kill, and desire to have!" Here political and divine philosophy harmonise. Covetousness will be found to be the parent of envy; envy, of hatred; hatred, of rapine and rebellion. It is only by suppressing inordinate desires, and restricting mutinous passions, that tranquillity is preserved in society; a discipline most easily enforced by those who are wise enough not to attach too much importance to worldly acquisitions, nor to be unduly irritated by the vexatious conduct of individuals, or the perversities of mankind at large. One might almost conclude there was a secret charm in grumbling and repining, known only to the experienced in the art of moroseness, that it is indulged in so much by many otherwise excellent characters.

I have known many worthy people, who seemed to imagine that there was something hateful, if not absolutely sinful, in mirth; that to be cheerful, would betray an unpardonable levity of heart; and that as to laughter, it was an offence against the dignity of rational beings, productive only of such a disarrangement of features as distorted "the human face divine." What person of common sense would refuse to commisserate this forlorn class of our fellow-creatures? How have I seen them sit, painfully composed, eternally descanting on the fatality of sublunary good, or only satisfied if their sagacity could detect errors where none had been thought before to have existed! If they are religionists, you have nothing but complaints of the indifference or infidelity of christians; if they are engaged in business, trade is daily on the decline: if they are politicians, the nation is on the brink of a precipice from which no human exertion can rescue it. They appear to deport themselves as if it were treason against Providence to enjoy and acknowledge the common benefits of human existence! Any age, they pronounce, must have been preferable to the age in which they find themselves, any country would be more eligible than the nation of which they form a part, any generation more estimable than the one with which they have the misfortune to co-operate.

Charity, however, may allow some indulgence to this race of malcontents, since truth is not to be ascertained either from exaggerated complaints or from fanciful misrepresentations.

I feel so much the importance of this subject (that of looking on the bright or cheerful side of things) that I shall seize every occasion to impress it on the mind of the reader, who, however strong may be his natural reluctance to adopt my sentiments, will eventually be constrained to thank me for inculcating so salutary a system of thinking. So much, at least, I verily anticipate. If any man, by the aid of these speculations, is brought to think better of his condition in life; if he feel less dissatisfied with the world in which he lives, and more contented with himself, he will become a wiser, because a happier, man; and if he does this, he cannot refuse to congratulate the writer to whose arguments he is indebted for his felicity. Human gratification is, in some degree, within the reach of every rational individual. By forming a favorable estimate of society, or, in colloquial language, by making the best of things, contentment is generally attainable; and in contentment, after the folly and flutter of expectation is over, will be found to be comprised all the real happiness of which human beings are susceptible.

CRITICISM.

" We would bestow no mean or niggardly commendation. Were it in our power, we would antfcipate the judgment of a succeeding age; and place that wreath on the brows of LIVING GENIUS, with which posterity will adorn the bust."—ANON.

Epistles, Odes, and other Poems. By Thomas Moore, Esq. 4to. pp. 341, with a Plate, price 1l. 11s. 6d. in boards.

THE rank held by Mr. Moore among the best poets of this age must ensure no inconsiderable portion of attention to a new production of his Muse. His volume will be sought with alacrity, and opened with eagerness, by the numerous lovers of poetry, notwithstanding that it appears in the portentous shape of a tolerably bulky quarto, and is announced at a price that has rarely been freely given in exchange for a collection of original miscellaneous poems.

The volume, which is inscribed to the Earl of Moira, in a dedication happily conceived and elegantly expressed, opens with an epistle to Lord Viscount Strangford, written on board the Phæton frigate, off the Azores, by moonlight, the scenery described in which seems accurately depicted in the frontispiece to the poems. Of the excellence of this initiatory epistle it is scarcely possible to speak in terms of too high commendation. The following stanza will, we apprehend, completely justify this strain of applause: it is at once creditable to the genius and sentiments of the writer; it combines such delicacy and grace of language, such brilliancy of imagination, and such charm of moral feeling, as are only to be hoped for, even from the most cultivated mind, in the happiest moments of poetical inspiration.

" OH Strangford! when we parted last,
I little thought the times were past,
For ever past, when brilliant joy
Was all my vacant heart's employ:
When, fresh from mirth to mirth again,
We thought the rapid hours too few,
Our only use for knowledge, then,
To turn to rapture all we knew!
Delicious days of whim and soul!
When, mingling lore and laugh together,
We lean'd the book on Pleasure's bowl,
And turn'd the leaf with Folly's feather!
I little thought that all were fled,
That, ere that summer's bloom was shed,
My eye should see the sail unfurl'd
That wafts me to the western world!"

Quitting these melancholy but interesting reflections, the poet proceeds to sketch, with the touches of a master, the scenery by which they were suggested.

" Oh! such a blessed night as this,
I often think, if friends were near,
How we should feel, and gaze with bliss
Upon the moon-bright scenery here!
The sea is like a silv'ry lake,
And, o'er its calm the vessel glides
Gently, as if it fear'd to wake
The slumber of the silent tides!
The only envious cloud that lowers,
Hath hung its shade on Pico's height,
Where dimly, mid the dusk, he towers,
And scowling at this heav'n of light,
Exults to see the infant storm
Cling darkly round his giant form!"

Mr. Moore's allusion to Lord Strangford's version of the minor poems of Camoens is introduced with uncommon felicity.

" Dear Strangford! at this hour, perhaps,
Some faithful lover (not so blest
As they who in their ladies' laps
May cradle every wish to rest,)
Warbles, to touch his dear one's soul,
Those madrigals, of breath divine,
Which Camoens' harp from rapture stole
And gave all glowing warm to thine!
Oh! could the lover learn from thee,
And breathe them with thy graceful tone,
Such dear beguiling minstrelsy
Would make the coldest nymph his own!"

The following poem affords one of the few examples in which a fiction, beautiful in itself, becomes still more enchanting in its application to the purposes of poetry.

THE TELL-TALE LYRE.

"I'VE heard, there was in ancient days
A Lyre of most melodious spell;
'Twas heav'n to hear its fairy lays,
If half be true that legends tell.

'Twas play'd on by the gentlest sighs,
And to their breath it breath'd again
In such entrancing melodies
As ear had never drank till then!

Not harmony's serenest touch
So stilly could the notes prolong;
They were not heavenly song so much
As they were dreams of heavenly song!

If sad the heart, whose murmuring air
Along the chords in languor stole,
The soothings it awaken'd there
Were eloquence from Pity's soul!

Or if the sigh, serene and light,
Was but the breath of fancied woes,
The string, that felt its airy flight,
Soon whisper'd it to bland repose!

And oh! when lovers burn'd alone,
If, mid their bliss the Lyre was near,
It made their murmurs all its own,
And echoed notes that heav'n might hear!

There was a nymph who long had lov'd,
But dar'd not tell the world how well;
The shades, where she at evening rov'd,
Alone could know, alone could tell.

'Twas there, at twilight time, she stole
So oft to make the dear-one blest,
Whom love had giv'n her virgin soul,
And nature soon gave all the rest!

Within a cave, where many an hour
Their bliss had found its secret bed,
A Lyre, of this enchanted power,
Hung, nightly-whispering o'er their head!

Oh! think, with every breath that mov'd
From lips so thrilling warm as theirs,
Think how with every sigh, it lov'd
To mingle its dissolving airs!

And, oft as passion's milder fire
Could Love's communing calm allow,
The youth would make the grateful Lyre
A pillow for his angel's brow!

And while the melting vows she breath'd
On all its echoes wanton'd round,
Her hair, amid the strings enwreath'd,
Through golden mazes charm'd the sound!

Alas! their hearts but little thought,
While thus entranc'd they listening lay,
That every sound the lyre was taught
Should linger long, and long betray!

Yet who can blame the guiltless Lyre?
Long had its spirit learn'd to dwell
On every accent of desire,
That from their lips unconscious fell.

The falter'd name, the murmuring play,
The bashful sigh, the chiding dear,
The lisping things that love will say,
And all but love will blush to hear!

Till, so commingled with its soul
Was every blissful breathing grown,
That other sighs, unanswer'd stole,
Nor chang'd the sweet, the treasur'd tone.

Unhappy nymph! thy hallow'd name
To every whispering lip was sigh'd;
Thy secret vow, thy pleas of shame
On every ear in murmurs died!

The fatal Lyre, by envy's hand
Hung high amid the breezy groves,
To every passing gale that fann'd
Betray'd the mystery of your loves!

Yet oh!—not many a suffering hour,
Thy cup of shame by man was giv'n;
Benignly came some pitying power,
And took the Lyre and thee to heaven!

There, as thy lover drys the tear
Yet warm from life's malignant wrongs,
Within his arms thou lov'st to hear
The luckless Lyre's remember'd songs!

Still do your happy souls attune
The notes it learn'd, on earth, to move;
Still, breathing o'er the chords, commune
In sympathies of angel love!"

If it be true, as asserted of the heroes of the ocean, that they find a wife in every port, it is as certainly true of those ramblers, the modern minstrels, that they find a mistress in every country.

——"Oh woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and delight of each path we pursue;
Whether sunn'd in the tropics or chill'd at the pole,
If woman be there—*there* is happiness too!" *p.* 217.

So sang our poet amidst the repulsive Graces of Philadelphia; and so he exquisitely felt, when wandering with his Nea, amidst the limes and by the waters of Bermuda.

ON SEEING AN INFANT IN NEA'S ARMS.

" The first ambrosial child of bliss,
That Psyche to her bosom prest,
Was not a brighter babe than this,
Nor blush'd upon a lovelier breast!
His little snow-white fingers, straying
Along her lips luxuriant flower,
Look'd like a flight of ring-doves playing,
Silvery 'mid a roseate bower!
And when to shade the playful boy,
Her dark hair fell, in mazes bright,
Oh! 'twas a type of stolen joy,
'Twas love beneath the veil of night!
Soft as she smil'd, he smil'd again;
They seem'd so kindred in their charms
That one might think, the babe had then
Just budded in her blooming arms!
He look'd like something form'd of air,
Which she had utter'd in a sigh;
Like some young spirit, resting there,
That late had wander'd from her eye!"

It is, however, when animated by the electricity of social and sympathetic attachment that we are divided in our admiration between the eloquence of the poet, and the excellence of the man. It is with the lute of friendship that our harmonist breathes melody even more enchanting than he has produced from the " Lyre of Love."

TO JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

From Bermuda.

" The day-light is gone—but, before we depart,
Here's a brimmer of love to the friend of my heart,
To the friend who himself, is a chalice, a bowl
In which heaven hath pour'd a rich bumper of soul!"

'Twas thus, by the shade of a calabash-tree,
With a few, who could feel and remember like me,
The charm that to sweeten my goblet I threw,
Was a sigh to the past and a blessing on you!

Oh! say, do you thus, in the luminous hour
Of wine and of wit, when the heart is in flower,
And shoots from the lip, under Bacchus's dew,
In blossoms of thought ever springing and new!
Do you sometimes remember, and hallow the brim
Of your cup with a sigh, as you crown it to him,
Who is lonely and sad in these vallies so fair,
And would pine in elysium, if friends were not there?

Last night, when we came from the calabash-tree,
When my limbs were at rest and spirit was free,
The glow of the grape and the dreams of the day
Put the magical springs of my fancy in play,
And oh!—such a vision as haunted me then,
I could slumber for ages to witness again!
The many I like, and the few I adore,
The friends, who were dear and beloved before,
But never till now so beloved and dear,
At the call of my fancy surrounded me here!
Soon, soon did the flattering spell of their smile
To a paradise brighten the blest little isle;
Serener the wave, as they look'd on it, flow'd,
And warmer the rose, as they gather'd it, glow'd!
Not the vallies Heræan (though water'd by rills,
Of the pearliest flow, from those pastoral hills!
Where the song of the shepherd, primæval and wild,
Was taught to the nymphs by their mystical child,)
Could display such a bloom of delight, as was given
By the magic of love to this miniature heaven!

Oh! magic of love! unembellish'd by you,
Has the garden a blush or the herbage a hue?
Or blooms there a prospect in nature or art,
Like the vista that shines through the eye to the heart?

Alas! that a vision so happy should fade!
That, when morning around me in brilliancy play'd,
The rose and the stream I had thought of at night
Should still be before me unfadingly bright;
While the friends who had seem'd to hang over the straem,
And to gather the roses, had fled with my dream!

But see, through the harbour, in floating array,
The bark that must carry these pages away,
Impatiently flutters her wing to the wind,
And will soon leave the bowers of Ariel behind!
What billows, what gales is she fated to prove,
Ere she sleep in the lee of the land that I love!
Yet pleasant the swell of those billows would be,
And the sound of those gales would be music to me!
Not the tranquilest air that the winds ever blew,
Not the silvery lapse of the summer-eve dew
Were as sweet as the breeze, or as bright as the foam
Of the wave, that would carry your wanderer home!"

On the following poems, with which we shall close our already extended extracts from this very interesting publication, it were impertinent to expatiate. The first, a serious amatory poem, is in Moore's happiest style; the second, of a different complexion, evinces the fertility of his imagination, amidst the elegant relaxations of the mind. Both are to be perused with delight, according to the variations of human temper, or the differing characters of readers.

" You read it in my languid eyes,
And there alone should love be read;
You hear me say it all in sighs,
And thus alone should love be said.

Then dread no more; I will not speak;
Although my heart to anguish thrill,
I'll spare the burning of your cheek,
And look it all in silence still!

Heard you the wish I dar'd to name,
To murmur on that luckless night,
When passion broke the bonds of shame,
And love grew madness in your sight?

Divinely through the graceful dance,
You seem'd to float in silent song,
Bending to earth that beamy glance,
As if to light your steps along!

Oh! how could others dare to touch
That hallow'd form with hand so free,
When but to look was bliss too m
Too rare for all but heaven and me!

With smiling eyes that little thought
How fatal were the beams they threw,
My trembling hands you lightly caught,
And round me, like a spirit, flew.

Heedless of all, I wildly turn'd,
My soul forgot—nor oh! condemn,
That when such eyes before me burn'd,
My soul forgot all eyes but them!

I dar'd to speak in sobs of bliss,
Rapture of every thought bereft me,
I would have clasp'd you—oh, even this!—
But with a bound you blushing left me.

Forget, forget that night's offence,
Forgive it, if alas! you can;
'Twas love, 'twas passion—soul and sense—
'Twas all the best and worst of man!

That moment did the mingled eyes
Of heaven and earth my madness view,
I should have seen, through earth and skies,
But you alone, but only you!

Did not a frown from you reprove,
Myriads of eyes to me were none;
I should have—oh my only love!
My life! what should I *not* have done?"

DREAMS.

To ———.

"In slumber, I prithee how is it
That souls are oft taking the air,
And paying each other a visit,
While bodies are—heaven knows where?

Last night, 'tis in vain to deny it,
Your soul took a fancy to roam,
For I heard her, on tip-toe so quiet,
Come ask whether *mine* was at home.

And mine let her in with delight,
And they talk'd and they kiss'd the time through,
For, when souls come together at night,
There is no knowing what they mayn't do!

And *your* little soul, heaven bless her!
Had much to complain and to say,
Of how sadly you wrong and oppress her
By keeping her prison'd all day.

'If I happen,' said she, 'but to steal
For a peep now and then to her eye,
Or to quiet the fever I feel,
Just venture abroad on a sigh;

In an instant she frightens me in
With some phantom of prudence or terror,
For fear I should stray into sin,
Or, what is still worse, into error!

So, instead of displaying my graces
Through look and through words and through mien,
I am shut up in corners and places,
Where truly I blush to be seen!'

Upon hearing this piteous confession,
My soul, looking tenderly at her,
Declar'd, as for grace and discretion,
He did not know much of the matter;

'But, to-morrow, sweet Spirit!' he said,
'Be at home after midnight, and then
I will come when your lady's in bed,
And we'll talk o'er the subject again.'

So she whisper'd a word in his ear,
I suppose to her door to direct him,
And—just after midnight, my dear,
Your polite little soul may expect him."

But it is not in the character of a poet only that Mr. Moore appears before us on the present occasion: he assumes also the task of a tourist. His observations on the manners, habits, and dispositions of the people of America, will be found particularly worthy of attention. Condensed as his remarks are, being conveyed in the form of notes, they are worth whole volumes of republican eulogies and utopian nonsense! They exhibit America as it is, and divested of the factitious splendor in which it has been customary to represent the *civilized* inhabitants of "the western world," who are, at least, two centuries removed from the literature and urbanity of Britain!!

Those who have objected to some of Mr. Moore's earliest poetic effusions, must be gratified to perceive that, with comparatively a few exceptions, the present emanations of his genius, while they allure and captivate the imagination, have no tendency to seduce the heart. Whatever may have been his former conceptions of propriety, he seems at length to have been rectified by reflection and experience. In corroboration of this opinion, we shall, from many other passages displaying a similar turn of thought on the part of the author, transcribe the following stanzas, from page 7, of the volume before us.—

"I thought of the days, when to pleasure alone
My heart ever granted a wish or a sigh;
When the saddest emotion my bosom had known
Was pity for those who were wiser than I!

I felt, how the pure intellectual fire
In luxury loses its heavenly ray;
How soon, in the lavishing cup of desire,
The pearl of the soul may be melted away!

I pray'd of that SPIRIT *who lighted the flame,*
That pleasure no more might its purity aim;
And that sullied but little, or brightly the same,
I might give back the gem I had borrow'd from him!"

Of the latent and sublime morality of a mind sometimes employed in such meditations, we are not casuits

enough to harbour a single doubt. Mr. Moore, if he lives a little longer, will prove an honour to his country. His generous ardour for real glory, and the natural purity of his mind, will urge him to direct great talents, and splendid acquirements, to purposes worthy of himself.

"To say," observes Mr. Moore, in his preface to these poems, "that *I have been tempted by the liberal offers of my bookseller*, (Mr. James Carpenter, of Bond-Street) is an excuse which can hope for but little indulgence from the critic; yet I own that, *without this seasonable inducement, these poems very possibly would never have been submitted to the world.*" Every lover of poetry, while he regrets the situation in which such an "inducement" was necessary to stimulate the bard to publication, must admire the "liberality of this bookseller," who, we sincerely trust, will be amply rewarded for his munificence as a tradesman.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW MITCHELL, K.B.

IT is in a great measure owing to the maritime position of this country, and to the consequences arising from it, that we are alike indebted for our glory and for our security. This position is admirably adapted for the rearing of a school of heroes, and the success with which our ancestors, as well as the present generation, have attended to this circumstance, abundantly proves that we have not been deficient in profiting from it.

Sir Andrew Mitchell, the subject of this memoir, was a native of one of the southern counties of Scotland, and was born about the year 1757; and on the death of his father, which happened not long after, the care of his early years devolved entirely on his mother. He accordingly received his education at one of those grammar schools at Edinburgh, which so powerfully contribute to the formation of the true learning of the youth of that country. Being destined for the navy, he took his station on the quarter-deck of the Ripon, then bearing the flag of the late Sir Edward Vernon, with whom he sailed to India in 1776, and though he went out in the capacity of midshipman, yet he had the good fortune to return from that station with the rank of post captain, having been promoted in the year 1778, to the command of the Coventry of 28 guns. In the year 1782, while cruising off Ceylon, he attacked the Bellona French frigate of 44 guns, which, though in point of force, was very disproportionate, he was obliged to sheer off, after a sharp and gallant action of two hours and a half, in the course of which he had 15 men killed and 29 wounded. Soon after this, he was promoted to the command of the Sultan of 74 guns, and was present in several general actions, under Sir Edward Hughes, who had been appointed to the chief command of the English naval forces in the Indian seas, particularly in that of the 20th June, 1783, with the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, in which the Sultan bore a conspicuous part, that ship suffering considerably in the action.

At the conclusion of hostilities, Captain Mitchell returned to Europe with a convoy, and having obtained a considerable sum by way of prize money, flattered himself with the enjoyment to be obtained from the possessions of affluence in his native country; but in this expectation he was unfortunately disappointed, for his agent, being more inclined to promote his own visionary schemes of aggrandizement, occupied himself more in soliciting the parliamentary influence of a district of Scotch boroughs, with a view at the approaching general election to be returned as their representative, than in acting the part of a good and faithful steward to those who had entrusted in his hands their property, earned by hard service in distant climates. The result was, that Captain Mitchell, on his arrival in London, found himself in a great measure bereaved of nearly all his property.

During the peace which succeeded, he remained unemployed, but on the war breaking out with France, in 1793, he was appointed to the command of the Asia of 64, and after-

wards to the Impregnable of 98 guns, both serving under Lord Howe. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, but no opportunity presented itself by which he could be distinguished by any separate command until some years after. Preparatory to this, early in 1799, he hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the white on board the Zealand, of 64 guns, at the Nore, and soon after which removed to the Isis of fifty.

It having been proposed by the government of this country, to attempt the recovery of Holland from the power of the French, a large body of troops marched to the coast, and a squadron of ships of war was provided under the command of Admiral Mitchell, with intention to effect that purpose, though all its operations were conducted in the name of the gallant Admiral Lord Duncan, then commander in chief of the fleet stationed in the North Sea.

As soon as Admiral Mitchell received this appointment, he visited those parts of the coast in which transports had been collected, and partly by zeal of the inhabitants, and partly by the skill and assistance of the captains and officers of the sea fencibles, embarked the different divisions of the army, towards the autumn of 1799, with the most admirable order, and with the greatest celerity. On accomplishing this important business, he proceeded to join Lord Duncan, who was then cruising in the North Sea, and obtained pilots, and every necessary information at the Helder, which was then in possession of the British forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. When the ships stationed before this important fortress withdrew to the Nieue Diep, a secret communication having been previously opened with their commander, nine of them, together with three Indiamen, immediately surrendered.

Admiral Mitchell afterwards sailed up the Texel, and to give forcible effect to his proceedings, formed in line of battle, in order to shew the enemy an imposing front, and after conjuring the officers and crews of the Dutch fleet to avoid the effusion of human blood, required them immediately to surrender, either to the British, or to the Prince of Orange, whose flag they would be permitted to bear.

A signal for action having been hoisted, Admiral Mitchell set sail, but, owing to the intricacy of the navigation, two ships and a frigate got aground. Notwithstanding this, he entered the Mars Diep, and continued his course in the Vlieter channel along the Texel. Having by this time approached the Dutch fleet, then at anchor at the Red Buoy, he sent Captain Rennie with a letter, addressed to Admiral Story, containing a peremptory summons, who, returning an answer by two of his own officers, earnestly entreated the British admiral to anchor within sight of the enemy, which on being complied with, the Dutch fleet having been some time in a state of mutiny, consisting of one ship of 74 guns, four of 68, two of 54, two of 44, a frigate and a sloop of war, surrendered, and Admiral Mitchell afterwards conducted the fruit of his bloodless triumph into an English port.

Soon after his arrival in England, his Majesty, as a distinguished mark of his satisfaction with the conduct of an officer who had so successfully conducted the enterprize entrusted to him, was pleased to confer on the admiral, the ensigns of the honourable order of the Bath.

In 1800 Sir Andrew Mitchell hoisted his flag on board the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, then serving under Lord Bridport in the channel fleet, and he afterwards served with Admiral Cornwallis off Brest, but no circumstance occurred for the display of either his courage or conduct, yet upon this, as upon every other occasion, he omitted no opportunity of making every person serving with him comfortable and happy. Though he well knew how to maintain a proper degree of subordination, he lived with his officers more like a father than a commander; and when obliged to part with them, for several gentlemen educated on his quarter-deck, have now the rank of post captains, it was always in the most affectionate manner. Being fond of music, he was provided with an excellent band, and all the officers not on duty, were accustomed to assemble every evening

in the great cabin, to enjoy the concert provided for them.

In the autumn of 1801, he was entrusted with the command of a division of fifteen sail of the line, with which he cruised off the coast of Ireland, and in 1802, Admiral Mitchell was appointed commander in chief of the British fleet stationed in North America, and sailed to Halifax in the Leander of 50 guns.

While on this station he lost his lady, who had been sent to Bermuda for the benefit of her health, and died there in 1803, and on the 26th of February, 1806, the gallant admiral himself breathed his last, after a short illness, at the same place, where he was buried with military honours on the 3d of March.

His character may be summed up in a few words; he had on many occasions shewn himself a brave and experienced officer: his great and unwearied attention to the officers and seamen under his command, was well known; his humanity, not less characteristic of a British officer than his knowledge and courage, was eminently great; and his willingness to succour and relieve distressed merit to the utmost of his power, always distinguished him; so that his death may justly be denominated a national loss.

His promotions in the navy were, post captain, Oct. 25. 1778; rear-admiral, June 1, 1795; vice-admiral of the white, Feb. 14, 1799; of the red, 1799; and admiral of the blue, Nov. 9, 1805.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Friday evening, May 10, was brought forward, at this theatre, a new tragedy, entitled, *Edgar*; or, *the Caledonian Feuds*, for the benefit of Miss Smith. This piece possesses a great share of every thing that constitutes the interest and excellence of dramatic composition. It is founded on the following circumstances.

Osbert, the young Earl of Morven, resolving to avenge the death of his father, who had been treacherously murdered by Malcolm, a neighbouring chieftain, is taken prisoner in the attempt, together with Edgar, a young peasant, whose gallantry had attached the Earl to him. Edgar escapes from his dungeon, and in his passage through the vaults discovers the rightful Baron of Glendore, the brother of Malcolm, by whom he had been confined, and reported dead. They quitted the castle of Glendore together, and arrive at Morven Castle, where they find the Countess and Matilda, the mother and sister of Osbert overwhelmed with grief. While they are consulting with him on the means of liberating Osbert, a herald arrives from Glendore with a note, informing the Countess that Malcolm will spare the life of her son on no other terms than receiving the hand of Matilda, who after a severe conflict nobly consents to sacrifice herself to redeem her brother. Edgar, who is tenderly attached to her, endeavours to dissuade her from becoming the wife of her father's murderer, and in a fit of despair vows to destroy Malcolm or perish. The attempt is, however, rendered unnecessary by Osbert's entrance, whose escape had been facilitated by Emma, the daughter of the rightful baron, who, like her father, was imprisoned in Glendore Castle. Osbert discovering the attachment between his sister and Edgar, harshly upbraids him with ingratitude, and he indignantly quits Morven Castle, which greatly distresses the Baron, who is warmly attached to his deliverer. Osbert having challenged Malcolm to single combat is way-laid by him, and his party overpowered by superior numbers. At the moment Malcolm is prepared to kill him, Edgar enters with a party of soldiers, rescues him and retires unseen. Malcolm falls by Osbert's hand, but, ere he dies, reveals to Emma, that she had a brother whom Morton had disposed of, but could not tell how. Matilda is carried off by Count Zulmio, a noble Sicilian, who was shipwrecked, and hospitably received into Morven Castle. Taking refuge in a ruined abbey from a violent storm of thunder and lightning, they are discovered by Edgar, who flies to the ruins for shelter, and happily rescues his beloved Matilda. Osbert, who had pursued the ruffians, entering at the moment, suspects Edgar, and at-

tacks him: Matilda throws herself between their swords, and Zulmio, touched with remorse, discovers himself, and acquits Edgar, to whom Osbert is reconciled. Edgar is proved by Morton to be the son of the Baron, and the piece concludes with the union of Edgar and Matilda, and Osbert and Emma.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO GENIUS.

IF love would last, and youth would stay;
Under the greenwood shade,
I could be well content to play
The soothing hours of life away
With one enchanting maid!

But other far than blissful sighs
And hopes of beauty born;
Ambition's meed the man must prize,
Ere long or woman will despise
The brow no wreaths adorn.

O thou! whose animating voice
Can deepest glooms pervade;
And bid the trembling heart rejoice:
O thou, whose unresisted choice
My ardent will obey'd—

Genius! to thee, with holiest zeal,
My constant vows arise;
To me, thy vision still unseal;
Still let my kindling spirit feel
The rapture of the skies!

Me virtue guide, and fancy warm,
And wisdom yet inspire;
Let others brave the public storm,
Where tempests must the soul deform,
Untainted I retire.

No towering views my thoughts inflame,
No envious hopes excite:
Me if the Muse shall not disclaim,
I ask but this unboastful fame—
"In me, O Muse, delight!"

LEO.

To ———

DEAREST! firm is my affection,
Spite of fortune's stern decree;
Object of my fond election,
Free to choose—in choosing thee!

As I love thee, dearest! never
Inly muse on fear of change:
Others' fate though time can sever,
Nothing shall my love estrange.

I have seen a thousand graces,
Other eyes in vain might see!
I have felt thy soul's embraces!
Death would fail to set me free.

OMA.

REMONSTRANCE.

GRAVE natures there are, no one blessing enjoying:
Whose only delight,—for delight it must be!—
From year's end to year's end, consists in annoying
The few happy moments that others might see!

Oh! how should we bow, when a shrewd admonition
Comes hot, piping hot, from the mouth of a friend;
Who, void of all feeling for mortal condition,
Thinks that *words* may the saddest condition amend.

Now smiling, now pain'd, to each sapient conjecture
That kindness officiously dings in my ear,
I listen; and, prudence quite ended his lecture,
Suppose that my preacher *meant* nothing severe!

One, ventures at dinner my eating to question;
He thinks, with a stomach as tough as a stone,
That I, who had always a sickly digestion,
Might pick cold fat mutton quite clean to the bone.

This, doubts if my dress might not bear some retrenchment;
Though from fashion, alas! for an age now divorc'd,
I wear (some would say) with amazing contentment,
Two coats through the year—e'en because I am forc'd!

My glass if I take; with a modest tongue-twitcher,
The vices of drinking one hopes to explain!
No *chorus* for me, with a friend and a pitcher;
The song should I hear, I the jug must refrain!

Another affirms, that by safe calculation,
Two houses he keeps with two hundred a-year:
I'm sure, if he lies not, he lives in a nation
Where things are both better and cheaper than here.

My mansions of bliss, which by fancy were builded,
They warn me, will vapour and vanish in air;
Forgot, if the scene no illusion had gilded,
The sadness of truth would compel to despair!

Then they tell me, the breeze from Parnassus inhaling,
It maddens the senses and wilders the brain:
How kind!—to forbid me the only regaling
With which I contrive still to solace my pain.

I trust, had these sons of Perfection admitted
Their feelings or notions a whit to refine,
I in charity trust, that they would not have quitted
This case—with so little allowance for mine.

For me! I here beg to have done with all reason,
If doubting and cavil must school us to act:
With pleasure and hope let me linger a season;
I cannot, I fear, become matter of fact!

Some sunshine must gladden the path of mere duty!
I never could yet by compulsion be driven:
I love not a woman the less, for her beauty;
And feel doubly a favour, if handsomely given.

LEO.

TO A BEAUTIFUL METHODIST.

"AS innocent you as the baby *unborn!*"
Why this, my sweet Saint, may be safely believ'd;
Since 'tis known, from a Book which you hardly will scorn,
That mid Sin's dreary confines we all were *conceiv'd.*

OMA.

ON THE DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH.

'TWAS when loud moan'd the night-wind, there came to my door
An old crippled Soldier, grown grey in the wars;
All houseless and hungry, and weary and way-sore,
He ask'd not for alms, but he shew'd me his scars:
Pale was his thin face, that pity seem'd imploring;
Downcast the high look, that frowned in battle roaring,
Yet, midst the wretchedness that o'er him was pouring,
He play'd upon his Border-pipe—"God save the King."

"No friends on my native hill live to receive me,
I've outliv'd them all; they are gone to the grave!
Death is the only friend left to relieve me;
He smil'd on my faulchion, in fields of the brave."
Piercing grew his keen eyes, our victories telling;
Dark grew his wan cheeks, his old bosom swelling;
Though friendless, his true heart was loyalty's dwelling,
And he play'd on his Border-pipe—"God save the King."

O! where are the gay hopes that smil'd in thy morning,
The fancies that strew'd with victor-wreaths thy head?
Gone with the gay tribe the autumn's eve adorning,
Chill came the winter-blast: alas! they all are fled!
Why delight'st thou to dwell now on scenes of past glory,
In youth, when thy bravery through the squadrons bore thee,
Hath Britain her shield of protection spread o'er thee,
That thou play'st on thy native pipe—"God save the King."

"My mother smil'd on me, the pride of the border;
My country she call'd me; I flew to her aid;
I stood in her ranks amid death and disorder,
Till aged and useless, aside I was laid."
He bow'd down his grey head, to hide the falling tear;
The thought broke his old heart, cold death was drawing near:
Yet Britons record it, let future ages hear,
That he breath'd with his last breath—"God save the King."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

THE Croonian lecture was read before the Royal Society on the 7th of November, 1805, by Anthony Carlisle, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. and surgeon to the Westminster infirmary. It was on the arrangement and mechanical action of the muscles of fishes, which Mr. Carlisle has ably illustrated, as will appear from the following extract.

"The application of the motive organs of animals has already furnished examples of general utility, by increas-

ing our knowledge of mechanical powers; and the cultivation of this study promises still further improvement.

" The muscles of fishes are of a very different construction from those of the other natural classes. The medium in which these animals reside, the form of their bodies, and the instruments employed for their progressive motion, give them a character peculiarly distinct from the rest of the creation. The frame-work of bones or cartilages, called the skeleton, is simple; the limbs are not formed for complicated motions, and the proportion of muscular flesh is remarkably large. The muscles of fishes have no tendinous chords, their insertions being always fleshy. They are, however, semi-transparent, pearly tendons placed between the plates of muscles, which give origin to a series of short muscular fibres, passing nearly at right angles between the surfaces of the adjoining plates. Lewenhoek *(Phil. Trans.* vol. xxxi. p. 190,) appears to have overlooked these tendons, and the numerous vessels which he describes in the interstices of the muscular flakes, I have not been able to discern.

" The motion of a round-shaped fish, independent of its fins, is simple; and as it is chiefly affected by the lateral flexure of the spine and tail, upon which the great mass of its muscular flesh is employed, whilst the fins are moved by small muscles, and those, from their position, comparatively but of little power, I shall only describe in detail the arrangement and application of those masses, which constitute the principal moving organs.

" For this purpose, a well known fish, the cod, *(Gadus morhua)* has been selected as a standard of comparison for the muscles of other fishes, there being a conspicuous resemblance among them all.

" The pairs of fins have been considered as analogous to feet, but they are only employed for the purposes of turning, stopping, altering the position of the fish towards the horizon, and for keeping the back upwards. The single fins appear to prevent the rolling of the body, whilst the tail is employed to impel it forward.

" Each of those fins, which are in pairs, is capable of four motions, viz. of flexion and extension, like oars, and of expanding the rays, and closing them.

" The extension of the whole fin is performed by a single radiated muscle, which is often supplied with red blood. The antagonist is of a similar character. The great power of the extensor muscle shews how strongly it is required to act when employed to stop suddenly the progressive motion. A series of intervening muscles expand and close the rays.

" In the act of extending the fin, the interosseal muscles are passive. It is advanced forward edgeways and closed; but during its flexion, the rays are expanded, striking the water with its broadest surface: this action assists the tail in turning the fish. In the effort to stop, these fins are strongly retained at right angles with the body, by the force of the extensor muscles, the rays are expanded, and the effect is assisted by the tail turning laterally with its broadest surface forward.

" The single fins, for the expansion and contraction of their rays, are furnished with two sets of muscles, one of which is situated at their roots, and lies obliquely; the other, parallel with the spines, to which the rays are articulated. The fin has also a lateral motion, by which it is occasionally drawn out of a straight line, and by the co-operation of these muscles on both sides, it is kept steady whilst the body of the fish is turned obliquely in swift motion, or in eddies. When placed near the tail, the single fins seem also to aid the effect of that instrument by increasing its breadth.

" The tail is the principle organ of progressive motion, and its actions are performed by the great mass of lateral muscles. There are a series of short muscles for the purpose of changing the figure of the tail fin, which arise from the spine and *coccyx*, and are attached to the rays immediately beyond their joints; their action is to expand the rays, and by partial contractions to alter the lateral position of the fin. Slender muscles are placed between the several rays, whose office is to converge them previously to the stroke of the tail.

" The muscles situated on the head are those which act on the *membrana branchiostega*, the under jaw, *os hyoides*, *fauces*, and the globe of the eye.

"In order to determine the effect of the fins on the motions of fishes, a number of living dace, *(Cyprinus leucissus)* of an equal size, were put into a large vessel of water. The pectoral fins of one of these fishes were cut off, and it was replaced with the others. Its progressive motion was not all impeded, but the head inclined downwards, and when it attempted to ascend, the effort was accomplished with difficulty.

"The pectoral and abdominal fins were then removed from a second fish. It remained at the bottom of the vessel and could not be made to ascend. Its progressive motion was not perceptibly more slow; but when the tail acted, the body shewed a tendency to roll, and the single fins were widely expanded as if to counteract this effect.

"From a third fish the single fins were taken off. This produced an evident tendency to turn round, and the pectoral fins were kept constantly extended to obviate that motion.

"From a fourth fish the pectoral and abdominal fins were cut off on one side, and it immediately lost the power of keeping the back upwards. The single fins were expanded, but the fish swam obliquely on its side with the remaining pectoral and abdominal fins downwards.

"From a fifth fish all the fins were removed. Its back was kept in a vertical position, whilst at rest, by the expansion of the tail, but it rolled half round at every attempt to move.

"From a sixth fish the tail was cut off close to the body. Its progressive motion was considerably impeded, and the flexions of the spine were much increased during the endeavour to advance; but neither the pectoral nor abdominal fins seemed to be more actively employed.

"From a seventh fish all the fins and the tail were removed. It remained almost without motion, floating near the surface of the water, with its belly upward.

"These experiments were repeated on the roach, *(Cyprinus rutilus)* the gudgeon, *(Cyprinus gobio)*, and the minnow, (*Cyprinus phoxinus*) with similar results.

"The muscles of fishes differ materially in their texture from those of other animals; they are apparently more homogeneous; their fibres are not so much fasciculated, but run more parallel to each other, and are always comparatively shorter. They become corrugated at the temperature at 156° of Farenheit, when their tendinous and ligamentous attachments are dissolved, and their serous juices coagulated. Under those circumstances, the muscles lose their transparency, and the lateral cohesion of their fibres is lessened.

"But the mechanical arrangement and phisiology of the lateral muscles of the body of fishes, constitute my present object. These parts have already been described in a general way by professor Camper, vicq. d'Azyr, and Cuvier, to whom I am indebted for much useful information. They have been denominated "*couches musculaires*," by vicq. d'Azyr, and "*muscles laterals*" by Cuvier. The term used by Cuvier seems very appropriate for the general division or class. But as the flakes are arranged in distinct longitudinal rows, these rows must be considered as orders. And as "*couches*" appears objectionable, I shall adopt series in its stead; distinguishing each by a word referring to its situation in the animal, viz. the dorsal, vertebral, abdominal, and ventral series.

"These series are composed of their masses of muscle, or, as they are commonly called, flakes, which for the most part are thicker upon their outward edges, and become wedge-shaped toward their interior attachments. Each series is separated from the next adjoining, by a membranous partition, which is most apparent between the vertebral and abdominal series.

"The dorsal series arises from the back of the head. In its course it is terminated on the upper edge by the bones, which support the single fins, and a membranous *septum:* at this part the flakes are thin. Its lower margin is bounded by the vertebral series, where the flakes become gradually thicker. The first flake is composed of longer fibres than the rest, and possesses more red blood. Those succeeding it, range obliquely backwards. They are all joined together by cellular membrane, and shining faciæ, which resemble the tendinous expansions in quadrupeds.

"Toward the middle of the fish, the flakes are thicker, and stand more perpendicular to the surface, becoming oblique and thin as they approach the

tail; whilst the intervening faciæ are most dense at each extremity. This series consists of forty-five flakes, a number corresponding with that of the spinous processes to which they are attached, and which does not vary with the growth of the fish.

"The muscular fibres constituting each flake, run nearly at right angles with its anterior and posterior surfaces, and parallel to the length and surface of the fish; except that their posterior extremities incline somewhat inward.

As the skull affords the ultimate fixed attachment of this series, and its movable insertions are on the vertebræ and the tail, it follows, that its combined action is to bend the whole body and tail toward one side; or, if the flakes contract partially, to give it a serpentine motion. To produce these effects, all the other series co-operate.

"The superior external edges of the flakes of the vertebral series, form acute angles with the inferior external edges of those of the dorsal series, the apices of which, point towards the tail; the flakes are larger, but their number is the same. The lower margin of this series is bounded by the central membraneous partition, which has already been noticed to be more conspicuous than the other longitudinal divisions, and it apparently admits of greater motion.

"The abdominal series is composed of flakes similar to the preceding. They range toward the tail, forming an angle, with those of the vertebral series, the apex of which is presented toward the head. They are attached internally to the transverse and inferior spinous processes of the vertebræ. The ribs are placed in the line of the centre partition, and lie between the flakes. This series arises from a bone which borders the opening for the gills, and the pectoral fin, with its scapula and muscles, is situated between its foremost flakes. Wherever this series encloses the viscera, its flakes are shallow, and their thickness internally is not much less than at their external superficies.

"Lastly, the flakes of the ventral series form acute angles with the abdominal flakes, the points of which incline to the tail. It is attached anteriorly to the *os hyoides*, and the bones of the lower jaw. In its course it is bounded above by the abdominal series, and below by a membranous *septum*, within which the inferior single fins arise. The flakes that cover the viscera, are shallow; and they lie more oblique as they approach the tail. Both this, and the last described series, have their muscular fibres arranged according to the length and figure of the fish.

"Three large superficial nerves passing longitudinally from the head to the tail, in the course of the membranous partitions, give off fibrils at right angles, which bend inward between each of the muscular flakes. A larger set of nerves are sent from the *medula spinalis*, one between each flake, the branches of which seem to enter without ramifying there. Another small nerve, passing from the head, and running deep seated, and close to the dorsal spines, crosses and unites with each of the spinal fibrils, and at the junction a remarkable body appears: it is a loose transparent vesicle, about the size of a millet seed, containing a white substance like the carbonate of lime found in the intercostal ganglions of frogs. This vesicle is included within the sheath of the nerve.

"The coats of the blood vessels are of a delicate texture, and easily rupture. In order, therefore, to secure them from being injured by the violent and sudden actions of the muscles, the principal trunks both of the arteries and veins, are inclosed in osseous canals, formed by the bases of the superior and inferior spinous processes; and their first ramifications lie within grooves in the spines. As they pass out to supply the muscles, their branches are immediately subdivided, so that a considerable vessel soon becomes extremely minute.

"The rate at which many fishes move through a medium so dense as water, is very remarkable; their velocity being scarcely surpassed by the flight of the swiftest bird; and although the large proportion of muscles, and their advantageous application, may partly account for the phenomenon, yet the power would be inadequate to the effect, if it were not suddenly enforced; as it is evident, from the slow progress of eels, and such fishes as are incapable from their length and flexibility, of giving a sudden lateral stroke.

"But the quickness and force of action in the muscles of fishes, are counterpoised by the short duration of their

powers. Those accustomed to the diversion of angling, are aware how speedily the strength of a fish is exhausted; for if, when hooked, it be kept in constant action, it soon loses even the ability to preserve its balance, and turns upon its sides, fatigued and incapable of motion. This has been vulgarly attributed to drowning, in consequence of the mouth being closed upon the hook; but the same effects take place when the hook is fastened to the side or tail. This prostration of strength may depend partly on fear, and partly on interrupted respiration; unic fishes, when swimming rapidly, keep the *membranæ branchiostegæ* closed, and when nearly exhausted, act violently with their gills.

The shortness of the muscular fibres, and the multiplied ramifications of the blood vessels, are probably peculiar adaptions for the purpose of gaining velocity of action, which seem to be invariably connected with a very limited duration of it. Such examples form an obvious contrast with the muscular structure of slow moving animals, and with those partial arrangements where unusual continuance of action is concomitant."

Mr. Carlisle observes, that since his former communications to the Royal Society, (*Phil. Trans.* 1800 and 1804) on the subject of cylindrical arteries, another instance of their supplying slow moving muscles, which are capable of long continued action, has been pointed out to him by Mr. Macartney. It is in the muscles which act upon the feet and toes of many birds, and seems to be an adaptation for the long exertion of those muscles while they sleep, and also when they alternately retract one foot under the feathers, to preserve it from the effects of cold.

The muscles of the human body, which perform the most sudden actions, have their masses of fibres subdivided by transverse tendons, or are arranged in a penniform direction. The semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus of the thigh are thus constructed; the former having its fleshy belly divided by a narrow *facia*, and the fibres of the latter being ranged in a half penniform manner. The *recti abdominis* are also divided into short masses by transverse tendons, and all these muscles are conjointly employed in the action of leaping.

Perhaps these observations may indicate the reason for that diversity in the lengths of various muscles, which act together; thus, organs of velocity are joined with those of power, and mutually co-operate to produce a simultaneous effect.

Mr. Carlisle illustrates the subject by an engraving representing a cod, which had been coagulated by heat, in a case of plaster of Paris, the skin being taken away, and an equal portion of the flakes carefully removed from each series to exhibit their several directions.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE's, of Heyford, engineer, for Improvements relative to Canals. Dated February 20, 1806. These improvements relative to canals, are comprised under the four following heads, viz. 1st, the application of certain contrivances for weighing boats, or other vessels, either loaded or unloaded; 2d, in an improved method of conveying boats, barges, or other vessels, from one level of a canal to another without the use of locks; 3d, for the application of a signal or telegraph, to enable the lock-keepers to inform each other when any boat, barge, or other vessel is approaching the locks, whereby considerable quantities of water may be saved; 4th, in a new method of raising boats, or other vessels that are sunk.

First. As to the application of these contrivances for weighing boats, or other vessels, an horizontal frame of timber is to be erected over a lock, of a sufficient height above the surface of the canal to admit the boats, barges, or other vessels to pass under it, and of competent strength to support the weight of the boats, barges, or other

vessels, with their cargo, intended to be weighed. Upon this frame or platform, place as many weighing machines, of the best construction, as are applicable to this purpose, and capable of sustaining and weighing the boats or other vessels. Let the weighing machines be so arranged on the frame or platform, that chains or bars, depending from the short ends of the levers, may form two parallel rows, at such a distance asunder as to admit the boat or boats, or other vessel or vessels, intended to be weighed, to pass between them, and in length somewhat shorter than the boats, or other vessels. Across the bottom of the lock, place as many pieces of timber or iron as there are pairs of chains or bars depending from the levers of the weighing machines. If these cross pieces be timber, they must be loaded with metal, so as just to sink in water. To each end of these cross pieces, a strong chain must be fastened; and each of the chains or bars depending from the machines, must terminate in a strong hook, and be furnished with an adjusting screw or wedge, capable of lengthening or shortening the bars or chains. When a boat or other vessel is intended to be weighed, it must be made to swim into the lock, and the cross pieces drawn up by their chains until they come into contact with the bottom of the boat, or other vessel. The chains of the cross pieces are then to be hooked to the depending bars or chains, and to be made equally tight by the adjusting screws or wedges. A sufficient quantity of water is then to be let out of the lock into a side pond, (and when the lock is empty to be let into the lock again, by which means no water is lost,) to leave the boat, or other vessel, suspended by means of the cross pieces and chains to the weighing machines. Now, in order to ascertain the whole weight sustained, it is only necessary to connect the main levers of all the machines together, by means of a bar or bars, or other obvious means, parallel to their centres; and a weight or weights suspended from this bar or bars will act at the same time on all the machines, and indicate the weight of the boat, or other vessel, and the cargo. It will be proper to erect a roof over this apartment, to protect it from being injured by the weather. When it is expedient to erect an apparatus of this description where there are no locks, a side lock may be made for the purpose, and the water drawn out of it so as just to leave the boat, or other vessel, suspended; or the boat, or other vessel may be lifted out of the water by any other well-known mechanical means, and suspended underneath the machines as before described.

Secondly. The improved method of conveying boats, or other vessels, from one level of a canal to another without locks, is thus described. The upper and lower levels of the canal, are to be brought to within such a distance of each other, as shall be somewhat more than the length of the boat, barge, or other vessel or vessels intended to be conveyed. Each of the levels are to terminate in two canals, each wide enough to admit the boat, or other vessel. The space between the two levels must be divided lengthwise into two spaces, by a wall or partition of timber, of a sufficient strength, and carried up with the ends and side walls a sufficient height above the top level, to fix the machinery upon, turning a proper arch or arches in the end-wall next the lower canal, for the boat, or other vessel to swim underneath. Each of these spaces, called a conductor, must be sufficiently large to admit a water-tight vessel, capacious enough to swim the boat, or other vessel in. Each of these conductors must be furnished with a stop-gate or paddle at each end: and the ends of the upper and lower canals must also have stop-gates or paddles. The two conductors must be suspended by a competent number of ropes or chains, one end of each to be made fast to strong pieces of iron or timber, fastened to the sides of the conductors, and meeting over the centre; and the other ends fastened to two drums or wheels upon two horizontal shafts, each drum and shaft should be in several lengths, connected together so as to form a sufficient length, somewhat more than the length of the conductor, and to be of a sufficient strength more than equal to the weight of the conductor when filled with water. These drums must be of equal diameters, and placed horizontally over the conductors parallel to each other. Every other of the ropes fastened to each conductor must pass over the drum that is

over the conductor, and be fastened to the other drum: for example, if there be for a boat of thirty tons burthen, thirty ropes to each conductor, each rope capable of sustaining the weight of five tons, fifteen of these ropes belonging to each conductor will be fastened to each drum, and the other fifteen ropes of each conductor will pass over the drum over each conductor respectively. The ropes must be of such a length, that when one of the conductors is opposite the upper level, the other conductor will be opposite the lower level. The drums must be so placed, that when the ropes are wrapped round them, the centre of all the ropes wrapped upon each other round the drums, shall be over the centre of the conductor, (when joined to the upper canal,) and the centre of the lower canals must be under the centre of the first wrap of the rope round the drum. A counter-balance to the weight of the ropes is effected by their coiling on the drums, and the height of the lift being given, it is easy to find the diameter of the drums to produce this effect. Or one drum formed of several parts equal to the length required, whose centre is over the centre of the partition wall, and of such a diameter as to extend nearly over the centres of the conductors; or the drum may be made smaller, and fixed over the centre of the dividing wall, and small drums, pullies, or rollers, fixed so that the ropes may descend perpendicularly over the centre of the spaces in which the conductors rise and fall alternately. The ends of the canals must be truly made, and covered with leather, which must be stuffed between the leather and wood, to form an elastic body; so that when the ends of the conductors are forced against them by a spring or any other contrivance, they may be water-tight. To pass a boat, or other vessel, from one level to another, for example, from the lower level to the upper level, open the gate or paddle in the lower conductor, and the corresponding gate or paddle in the lower canal, and swim the boat, barge, or other vessel into the conductor, which will displace a quantity of water from the conductor equal in weight to the weight of the vessel and cargo, so that the conductor, with its contents, is exactly of the same weight, whether the boat or other vessel is in it or not. When the vessel is in the conductor, and the gates or paddles shut, the apparatus is to be set in motion by a pinion acting in the wheel fixed on the axis of the drum, or by any other mechanical contrivance; and the top conductor being with the water in it equal to the weight of the lower one, will descend, and the bottom conductor, with the vessel in it, will rise; when it arrives at the upper level, the top conductor will have descended to the lower level. It is obvious that one vessel may be lowered in one conductor while another is rising in the other conductor, since the equilibrium is not destroyed by the vessel entering the conductor. It may be expedient to give the descending conductor more weight than the ascending one, to produce motion in the apparatus with more ease, which may be effected by not suffering the descending conductor to go quite so low as to bring the surface of the water in it to the level of the water in the lower canal, so that when the paddles are opened, a small quantity of water will run out of the conductor into the lower canal. To stop or prevent this apparatus from moving with too much velocity, a common break may be applied upon a wheel fixed upon the axis of the drum, or any other contrivance which will produce the same effect. The strength of this apparatus, and number of ropes, will depend upon the weight of the vessel intended to be conveyed. Grooves should be made at a small distance from the paddles at the ends of the canal, and a spare paddle or gate kept, in order that the paddles and grooves which are constantly to act may be kept clean, and in good repair. It is necessary to keep the spaces into which the conductors descend empty, which may be effected by means of a culvert, or by the application of a pump.

Thirdly. The application of the telegraph or signal to the purposes of canal navigation will produce a very considerable saving of water in passing locks, when they are so far distant from each other that the lock-keepers cannot see the boats from one lock to another; for it takes no more water to pass a given number of boats, ten for example, up the locks, and as many down, provided they pass alternately,

than it would to pass ten boats in succession, in either direction, by the assistance of the telegraph or signal. The telegraph or signal may be a straight piece of timber, (of height sufficient to be seen by the next lock-keeper) with a board framed into the upper end of it about eighteen inches long and one foot broad, having a round hole cut through it about eight inches in diameter, a frame being fixed in the ground to receive this piece of timber when raised perpendicular, and in which frame it will turn round; therefore, when the first lock-keeper has a boat in view upon the canal, he turns the flat side of the board towards the next lock, which informs the next lock-keeper that there is a boat coming in that direction: the middle lock-keepers are furnished with two telegraphs or signals, to give information each way. By this communication the lock-keepers always know if there are any boats near, by which means a great deal of water may be saved. Any other kind of signal or telegraph may be applied to this purpose, but the above appears to be the simplest.

Fourthly. The method of raising a boat, or other sunken vessel, is as follows. Moor two loaded boats alongside of the sunken vessel, with two or more pieces of timber, long enough to project over each side of the loaded boats half the breadth of a boat, with a pulley or roller fixed at each end of the timbers, for one or more ropes or chains to pass over; one end of the ropes or chains fastened to the boat sunk, and the other end to an empty boat, on the outside of each of the loaded boats. When all these ropes or chains are tightened or made fast, by unloading the loaded boats into the empty ones, the sunken boat will thereby be raised.

Mr. Marc Isambard Brunel's, of Westminster, for new Trimmings and Borders of Muslin, Lawn and Cambric. Dated November 25, 1803. This invention consists in weaving narrow webs of muslins, of cambric muslins, of lawns, or of cambrics, with a proper selvage at each edge, varied according to the purpose for which the article is wanted, but in all cases adapted to prevent its ravelling out in washing, and of any breadth not exceeding ten inches; so as that these narrow webs shall, without hemming, or otherwise securing the edge by needle-work, be ready to be used for the different kinds of trimming required to be made of the materials above specified. By trimmings to be made of these materials, is meant frills, borders, trimmings for bonnets, caps, cloaks, or for any other article of dress, or even of furniture, provided the trimmings are muslin, cambric muslin, lawn, or cambric, and not exceeding ten inches in width. The advantage of this invention, beside that the trimmings produced are in many cases neater than the trimmings of which the edges are secured from ravelling by needle-work, is, that the operations of hemming, or otherwise securing from ravelling, the edges of trimmings cut in narrow slips out of broader webs, as they have unavoidably been hitherto, are by this invention altogether saved. In cases where trimmings of the materials above specified are required to be gathered, for the purpose of being drawn up full, introduce into the warp a strong or double thread, or threads, of cotton, flax, or silk, on which the trimming may be drawn or gathered up without the need of employing any needle-work for this purpose. The trimmings may be woven either in looms similar to those in use for weaving muslins, cambric muslins, lawns, or cambrics, according to the kind of trimming, with the only difference, that the looms for these trimmings must be proportioned to the narrowness of the web required, or these trimmings may be woven in ribband looms, and very advantageously by the engine looms, such as are used by ribband-weavers, with the precaution of using such sizing, starching, and other dressing of the yarn, as is proper for weaving flaxen or cotton webs, as the case may be, of the usual breadth, and of the same quality respectively. These trimmings may be woven with plain selvages, so as not to shew any appearance of hem, or turning-in; or they may be woven with a thick stripe at one or both edges, so as to give the appearance of a hem, as well as to give additional strength to the edge. The edge of these trimmings may be woven double, so as to imitate a hem more exactly, and so that a quill, bodkin, or wire, might be drawn through the hollow part as is sometimes customary in re-

gard to the broad hems made to trimmings worn in mourning: and trimmings in which this double part is required, may be woven in looms of a construction similar to those in which ribbands with hollow edges are woven, as is the case in some of those woven for hatbands. But when it is required that each of these folds of the double part, should be of the same texture with the single part of the web, it is necessary that the weft should be woven four times through the warp of the edge (that is twice for each fold) for every twice that the weft is woven through the warp of the single part of the web. In order that these trimmings may wash and wear equally well with trimmings cut crosswise out of broader webs of the same quality, yarn similar to the weft of the broad webs may be used for the warp of the web for trimmings, and yarn similar to the warp of the broad webs may be used for the wefts of the web for trimmings. These trimmings may be worn either plain, striped, checked, or figured, in white or in colours, by means similar to those practised in the weaving figured ribbands, and they may be finished by singeing, dressing, bleaching, printing, calendering, clear-starching, or by any other of the operations used in finishing webs of the usual breadth, according to the nature of the materials, and the purpose to which the trimmings are to be applied.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE motion of the earth round its axis is now generally believed, and there is no longer any probability, that a philosopher will be tormented, by the furious vengeance of the church, for any opinion he may entertain on the place of our earth among the heavenly bodies. But, if we acquiesce in the idea, that the earth may move round with a prodigious velocity, without destroying any thing, on its surface, and that all the efforts of human art to prevent it would be ridiculous, and that we must, in spite of ourselves, be carried along in this sublime whirl; yet it is not so easy to reconcile ourselves to the course of political events, which is as certain as that of the earth in her orbit. An eastern writer has exhorted us in vain not to attempt to turn the course of a river, and our proverb teaches the same thing, when it tells us not to swim against the stream: but no experience will convince some people of their errors, and they cease their important efforts only when strength fails, and they must sit still in vexatious inactivity.

The idle and ridiculous projects of Mr. Pitt have ended exactly in the place, where every person acquainted with the politics of Europe, which he would appear never to have had an opportunity of learning, expected they must terminate. Prussia could never be so absurd as to join a confederacy, from which it could gain nothing, and might lose every thing: and she is now availing herself of the state of affairs on the continent, which we are sorry to say Great Britain has contributed so much to produce. Our manifestos have no effect. Hanover is joined to her territory, and the impotent vengeance of England is wasted in an idle blockade of its ports and harbours. We have shut up by our edicts the ports, from the Elbe to Brest. We are so far from gaining any thing by this point, that it will only excite the general jealousy of Europe against us, and assist Bonaparte and his Moniteur in exclamations against our commercial spirit of monopoly.

For what are we in fact warring against Prussia? Because that country has seized Hanover; but Hanover was in the possession of the French at one time, and made peace with the French at another, without consulting this country. Are we at war with every one who may attack our ally? But Prussia also dismissed us from her ports: surely a man is master of his own house, and because he shuts his door against a person, that person is not to knock him down. We call it vigour, thus to take up the cudgels against a former ally. It is with us a word and a blow: but is there any policy in our conduct? Can we injure Prussia? Would it not have been better to leave Prussia to the vacillation of her politics, than to force her into a closer alliance with France? We still hope that some means may be found to prevent this ruinous system, and that we may deign to consider, be-

fore we make an enemy, what means we have of doing him an injury.

The Prussians have entered the territory occupied by the Swedes, and the Swedes retired. But Prussia is not yet in possession of Swedish Pomerania; nor has the war between the two powers taken any decisive feature. What the determination of the Court of Versailles is on this head will soon be known; and if it is that Prussia should march its troops to the shores of the Baltic, the king of Sweden may think himself happy if he loses only Pomerania, and that the Prussians are not ordered to march to his capital. It is melancholy to reflect into what a wretched state the rashness of Mr. Pitt has plunged all Europe. Had he been only content to wait a year or two, till Austria had recovered strength, the arms of France might have been resisted, and her sovereign might have been obliged to use some degree of courtesy in his negotiations with other powers.

The prospect of difference between France and Austria has subsided, and it is now thought a close alliance will take place between these two powers. It may be called alliance, but on one side absolute subjection will be necessary. The French are to receive all assistance in pouring troops into Dalmatia; satisfaction has been given for the surrender of the fort to the Russians; and we should not be surprised if French and Austrian troops should unite their efforts in driving the Russians out of Greece. The French will, however, still keep a sufficient number of troops in Germany, to keep his new ally in good order: and the new kings and princes may enjoy all the splendour of rank, and all the deference, which their subjects may pay them; but as to real independence and authority, they must be sensible, that both lie at the mercy of a French general.

If we carry our views farther southward, the powerful sway of Bonaparte follows us, and Switzerland is trembling for the vengeance he may take on her industry. There has always been a great trade between that country and England: the shops at Basle are filled with our manufacture, and, on entering them, one might suppose himself in Cheapside, or Bond-street. Bonaparte makes war on our commerce; he conceives it possible to prevent the introduction of our manufactures into Europe; and he supposes, that, by thus diminishing our exports, he shall bring upon our country such distress as must make us anxious for peace. In his own country, and in those like Switzerland, he uses all his efforts to obtain the desired end; and the seizure of the commodities of this country in Switzerland, and of the dealers in them, strikes a terror, which must throw a great damp upon our commerce. The Swiss cannot resist him, and fortunately for them they are too far for our ships to come to their assistance, as they must, in such a case, be exposed to double danger. But despotism is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the calls of private interest: our commodities are in great request all over the Continent, and every risk will be ventured to obtain them. If Basle ceases to be a depot, many places will be found in the mountains, whence British goods will be issued, not only for the supply of Switzerland, but of many provinces in France.

Italy may now be considered as wholly French. A French sovereign is seated on the throne of Naples, and such was the conduct of the last dynasty, that its loss will scarcely be regreted. The small town of Caieta does not acknowledge his authority, and the little vigour shewn in the siege may be owing to the troops being more usefully employed in the southern part of the new kingdom. Little has transpired on the conduct of the Calebrians; the chief places have surrendered, and there seems to be no regular army to defend the country. A population, animated with patriotism, might do great things; but how could that be produced in Calabrian subjects, under the bigotry of a Neapolitan country? The resistance probably has been very small, and the French may at their ease prepare for the conquest of Sicily.

The resistance to be opposed to them in that island is little known: it must depend on the courage and zeal of the inhabitants, and the assistance afforded to them by our troops. The latter are too few in number to effect any thing by themselves; and it will excite some surprise, if the Sicilians should exhibit any great specimens of valour. One of our best generals is going to that island to take the command of our troops upon it; and if the campaign is trusted implicitly to his care, we doubt not that

every thing will be done for the preservation of the king and queen which the valour and talents of a single person can effect; but if the usual court intrigue should prevail, and, in spite of the dangers that threaten, a Neapolitan general should command the combined army, we tremble for the fate of our troops. We cannot send a sufficient number to protect the island, and without that number, French bravery and French gold may make such havock among the Sicilians, that the new sovereign of Naples will soon usurp the title of king of the two Sicilies.

Spain, in her degraded state, can neither offer relief to her relation and ally, nor can she avail herself of the sale of her territories. She is compelled to sell her own, and the produce of that sale goes into the pocket of her powerful ally. In fact Spain is the tributary of France, and France receives the tribute in the easiest manner. Not long ago Louisiana was sold to the Americans: the Floridas are now put to sale, and the United States have given two millions of dollars for this new dominion. That this exchange of sovereigns will be of great advantage to America we cannot doubt: industry will be introduced into the purchased region, and it will have the benefit of a tolerant and free government. At the same time the Spaniards must feel most sensibly this alienation of their territory, for the benefit merely of a too powerful an ally; and, as their power decays in the north, they must anticipate the dangers of a revolt in the south of America.

If the Spaniards are pitied for the state of degradation in which they have been placed by their ally, though even some indemnification should be made them elsewhere, great dissatisfaction is expected in America at this mode of purchasing territory; and it is represented as if the States themselves had become tributary to Bonaparte. We cannot, for our own part, see any foundation for these complaints; but, on the other hand, admire the conduct of the Americans, who, instead of uniting the antient world, and plundering their neighbours, whenever an opportunity offered of doing it with success, have chosen the milder and more beneficial way of increasing their territory. They have purchased the fee-simple of the possession of the estate, instead of robbing him of it. What engagements the possessor is under to other persons is nothing to them; and we apprehend, that no man in this country thinks that there is any impropriety in purchasing an estate, for which he pays a fair price, though not one farthing should go into the hands of the possessor, but into the hands of his creditors. The example set by America is a presage of better things in the new world. If the States should continue to think, that in the acquisition of territory justice is to be considered, they may perhaps behold war in time with great abhorrence, and by doing every thing to preserve peace, raise their country to a degree of prosperity which has never been enjoyed by the states of the antient world.

Another measure, taken by them, may produce great consequences; and it will be much to be lamented if it has been occasioned by any misconduct in this country. They complain much of the ill treatment they receive from us, both with respect to their men and their commerce. They know our superiority at sea, and they do not pretend to enter the lists with us. If, however, we deny to them the courtesies of friendship, they do not think themselves bound to treat us in the most familiar manner. They do not make war upon us because we have ill-treated them; but they say that, if the grievances of which they complain are not redressed by the autumn, their ports shall be shut up to the greater part of our commodities. Thus, whilst England is drawing a line of demarcation for the blockading of extensive countries, a large portion of both worlds is determined to deprive itself of many conveniences because they come from this island. Surely these evils might in some measure have been averted. From Mr. Pitt nothing better could have been expected; the Americans will, we trust, have no such reason to complain of the new administration.

If the aspect of affairs, in both Europe and America, afford little subject of consolation to us, we are flattered by news from another quarter of the world, in which we hope that there is no deception. Peace is said to have been made in India: that vast continent is subject to our sway, and the Leadenhall traders are now to India exactly what Bonaparte is to the sovereigns of

Europe. It is an immense territory that is thus subject to this most extraordinary species of dominion: to the government of a mercantile company, whose heads bear a very inferior rank in their own country, and yet are looked up to with the utmost respect by sovereigns of territories greater in extent than our island. The manner in which these traders have acquired their last territories will become an object of parliamentary inquiry; and the only purpose it will answer, will be the amusement excited by hearing the language of those who have been the most violent against the child of jacobinism, and yet the chief instrument in prompting the Indian war. If the eyes of the public are not open to the transactions in that part of the world, and the country is contented not to receive what the charter of the East India Company requires, it deserves to be the laughter of Nabobs, and to be made the cat's paw to pay the debts of the East India Company.

At home the object of greatest attention has been the trial of Lord Melville, which took up many sittings, and employed the mornings of the fashionable world. Judgment is not yet pronounced, the whole account of the trial is first to be in possession of each individual lord, and as soon as the papers can be got ready, the lords will take the matter, with shut doors, into their consideration, after which judgment will be pronounced in form in Westminster-hall. We will not anticipate their decision The facts on which Melville has been accused are well known to the public; but the degree of blame attached to them, and in what manner the blame is to be shared among the principals and agents of the Pitt and Melville administration, remains to be determined by the decision of the lords, and the impartial judgment of posterity, on the papers to be published. An extraordinary circumstance took place in this trial, which deserves to be noted, and is worthy of the strictest investigation. The House of Peers determined, that no account of the trial should be printed till the whole was concluded. The grounds of their lordships' determination must be founded on some inconvenience that has attended former trials, with which we are not acquainted; or otherwise, it seems to us to militate very much against one great excellence in this country. In many other countries a criminal is shut up with his judges and accuser, and there is no public to hear the proceedings; with us every thing is transacted in open courts, and persons may hear any part, or the whole, of every trial. In fact, it is the necessary smallness of the place that prevents larger numbers from being at the trial, for there would be no objection to the whole nation, if possible, being present. Newspapers answer that purpose better, and they could have transmitted throughout the united kingdom the proceedings of each day, just as well during the trial as they will do when sentence has been passed. Publicity also seems to be in favour of all parties, the criminal, the accusers, and the judges; and above all to the criminal. For, if the accounts of the trial had been daily published, there would be more readers than can be expected when it is over; and if he should be freed from the guilt of the charges, the public would be prepared for the sentence by what had passed on the trial. The comparatively speaking secresy of the trial is injurious to the court, and we do not see what good purposes it can answer; however, if any inconvenience has occurred from former trials, they should be specified, that the nation may be well satisfied in this departure from antient usage.

The war plans are not yet settled; the financial ones are going on; and the property tax, which we so much reprobate, has nearly passed through the House of Commons. We lament the minister's attachment to so bad a feature in the administration of his predecessors, and still more the rigour with which this act is to be enforced. As we said before, we should decrease, not increase this tax; but we fear that some of the leaders of former administrations have in this case had too great preponderance. On another point the minister was less tenacious, and he has abandoned his intended tax on iron; but in lieu he has proposed a tax on private brewing, which will tend much to the benefit of the public brewer, and diminish the quantity of good wholesome beverage, to which our ancestors were accustomed. However, if we may differ from our financial minister in some points, we are much happier when we can find reason to commend him; and for this

we have ample room in his bringing properly before the public the evils to which this nation has been subjected by want of attention to its affairs. The extreme negligence of the Pitt and Melville administration has been known to those who were within the circle of official accounts; but the country at large must hear with amazement, that sums, amounting to nearly as much as the national debt, have passed from hand to hand; whose accounts, reaching to many years, are not yet settled. Mr. Pitt was above what he would call these little details of office; but we remember a minister, the best minister a country ever saw, the great Sully, under whose inspection such a thing could never have happened; and, we trust, that the facts which Lord Henry Petty has brought to light will convince the country that there is an essential difference between making a long-winded speech in the House of Commons and doing its business. The accounts of the nation may be kept as regularly as those of any merchant; and œconomy and order are, though not often seen upon thrones, the highest of royal virtues.

Lord St. Vincent began the task of cleansing the Augean stable. He gained, as might be expected, much odium from those who were interested in every abuse. Lord Henry Petty must expect resistance in the part he has undertaken; but we trust that he will not be detered by it; that he will scrutinize into the accounts of these four hundred millions and upwards; and if he any where find them, make the blood-suckers of the nation disgorge their ill-gotten wealth. The complaints on the burden of taxes will be much diminished, when it is known, that the money levied on the subject is expended with frugality, that it is really employed on those objects to which it is appropriated.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Income Tax Bill, and the Iron Tax, have been among the most important topics brought before the House of Commons; the former did not occasion so much debate as the subject required. Mr. Pitt's Parish Bill was treated with the contempt it deserved, and the repeal of it sent to the Upper House: but Mr. Windham's Military Plan seems not to have been completely matured; it is not yet digested into the form of an act of parliament; nor have Indian matters, respecting Ld. Wellesley, been brought to a termination. On the eleventh of March Mr. Paull moved for more papers, prefacing his motion with a declaration of his earnest anxiety to bring the whole Indian system under the consideration of parliament, and to prosecute to conviction the person to whom he imputed the mischiefs that had arisen to so great a height under that system. Wind and tide, he said, are against me, and I must encounter every thing that power, rank, wealth, prejudice, and talent can throw in my way. As to Lord Wellesley, I have not, nor ever had, any sentiment of personal animosity, except that arising from the detestation of his conduct and principles. Mr. Johnstone was the original accuser of Lord Wellesley, and though I have spent some of the happiest years of my life with him, he never stimulated me to this accusation, though there was never any difference of opinion between us on the guilt of the Marquis. Why he should have laid by on his oars it is not for me to determine: yet the papers he moved for last night, bring before the public cause and effect, establish the pernicious effects of Lord Wellesley's system, and he has thus effectually assisted both the public and myself in bringing to conviction this ambitious and misguided nobleman. My respect for Mr. Fox make me deplore his declaration of last night, that all idea of retrospect should be out of the question. What change of system can we expect unless a solemn inquiry is instituted? That declaration has damped the spirit of every friend of freedom, of every friend of justice. Mr. Paull was here reminded, that to advert to a former speech was out of order, and he proceeded to his subject. To the south of Agrah is a native prince, called the Rajah of Bhurtpore, well known for his gallant and successful resistance to Lord Lake. His friendship was estimated at great price by Lord Wellesley; but as experience had proved that there is but a short span between a treaty and the seizure of a province, this prince refused to have any concerns with the East India Company. Lord Lake, after the battle of Delhi, brought his army into Bhurtpore, and this hitherto happy prince was, after many promises and threats, deluded into the

signing of a treaty. Holkar, after this, entered into the country with a large army, and drew from it his supplies, but his forces were soon dispersed by our victorious troops; and Lord Wellesley determined on an act of singular and most sanguinary vengeance, scarcely to be paralleled in history. It may be compared only to that of Bonaparte with the king of Naples; and the unfortunate Rajah was to be stripped of all his dominions, because he had broken, as the Marquis said, the treaty. Nothing short of unconditional submission was proposed, and the prince determined rather to die in the ruins of his capital. What was the consequence? his capital was besieged, and after four months of fatigue and slaughter, Lord Lake having lost four thousand of his best troops, and a hundred and sixteen of his best officers, was obliged to conclude a very different peace with this gallant chief, and retire in disgrace from the walls of Bhurtpore. For thus tarnishing the honour of the British name, for this waste of blood and reputation, I accuse Lord Wellesley; and to lay the grounds for a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, move for the following papers. [Here various papers were specified relating to the transactions at Bhurtpore.]

Lord Temple hoped that these papers would be granted, as they would be found to confer praise on the Marquis, who had conducted himself towards this prince with a moderation which he did not deserve. There was a treaty, and by this the contracting parties were to aid each other in case of invasion, and the Rajah was to furnish a considerable body of cavalry to act with the English. For this he received an accession of territory, giving him a revenue equal to one third of his own. On the war breaking out with Holkar, the Rajah was discovered to be in correspondence with him, and a copy of it was sent to Lord Wellesley, on which the Marquis directed Lord Lake to tell him, that the Company did not wish to interfere with his concerns, but called on him to dismiss the agents by whom he had been so misguided. Particular directions were also given not to attack his country; but the prince brought it on by hostilities against us. The first direct act was, when his fortress of Deeg afforded protection to the remains of Holkar's army, and fired upon the British troops. The fort was taken, and unsuccessful attacks was made on Bhurtpore: but they brought the Rajah to his senses, and he agreed to pay the Company twenty lacks of rupees in four years, for which his territories were guaranteed. In these transactions nothing sanguinary appeared, and he should wait till the papers brought further intelligence on the subject.

Mr. Johnstone disavowed any connection between himself and Mr. Paull in this accusation, which he thought inexpedient. His own reasons for not coming forward on such a subject, were the impossibility of procuring redress for a prince, to whom he felt a strong attachment;—2. the suspicion that might arise, that he could not judge fairly in the case of Lord Wellesley;—3. the treachery of the Rajah of Bhurtpore. He did not deny this last point; but questioned the policy of making a treaty with a person on whom no dependance could be placed. Mr. H. Addington saw no objection to the granting of the papers, which would turn out much to the credit of the Marquis. Mr. W. Pole declared, the wish of the Marquis's family to be the closest investigation of his government in India; and he demanded, that the nature of the charge should be clearly stated. Mr. Paull replied, that he should be ready to reply to any question civilly put: the rudeness of Lord Temple prohibited an answer to his question: but he would inform Mr. Pole, that the next charge he intended to bring forward, was the assumption of the rights and revenues of the Nabob of Surat.

On the 14th of March, Mr. Prinsep stated to the House an important fact respecting the commerce of India, by which would be seen the return made to Great Britain for the price she paid for our Indian territories. The fact was, that the British share of commerce was a very inadequate recompense for the population and wealth it consumed in the east; foreigners enjoyed a share of this trade, which, compared with our own, the company and private traders included, was in the proportion of not less than three to one. This surely merited inquiry. In 1800-1 there were in Calcutta alone no less than 26 American vessels: in 1802-3 thirty-two: in 1803-4 twenty-seven: and in the last

year twenty-nine; together with ten Portugueze, two Danish, and one Swedish. Three millions were paid for only six articles of commerce at Calcutta in the year 1804, and the bullion imported into Bengal, by neutrals, during the four last years, exceeded nineteen millions of dollars. To prove these facts, he moved, that lists of shipping, under neutral colours, be laid before the House.

Mr. Francis seconded the motion; but he begged leave to inquire how it came to pass, that if these facts were true, if our territorial revenue was fifteen millions sterling a year, and such a quantity of specie flowed into Bengal, there was no circulation of specie in Calcutta, or in any of our settlements. Not a rupee was to be seen. All is paper, and paper of the worst kind; Company's notes, bonds, or securities. Another question is, where and how is all this supply of money produced? Does it really belong to these neutral powers? With whose money do these foreigners carry on the trade? Is it their own, or British property? It may be added, where are the cargos of the ships destined for Europe disposed of? Where do they find their principal market? Is it in poor Sweden, or in poor Denmark; in ruined Holland, or desolated Germany? No! the real market is in Britain.

Mr. C. Grant observed, that the question was of a very extensive nature, as it concerned the opening of the Indian trade to private individuals. The determination of this question may involve the whole interest of India; and it is a subject for the mature inquiry and deliberation of his Majesty's government. The present crisis is not the time for entering on this inquiry: it must be reserved for a calm and settled period. The renewal of the charter must soon be agitated, for the charter has but seven years to run, and the question of the renewal must not be delayed till the eve of its expiration. We cannot prevent neutral powers from carrying on a trade with India; and in war time they must carry it on to greater advantage than even our Company. Paper, it is true, is the chief circulation in our settlements; but in the interior of India specie alone circulates, and the manufacturer, trader, and peasant, deal in nothing else. The cargos bought by foreigners in India, are sold chiefly in foreign Europe and America: but these points lead to farther discussion, which ought to be avoided, and must wait till it is decided, whether India is to be governed on colonial principles, or by the mere restricted system now in force: a question, which involves the safety of the eastern empire.

Mr. Francis ridiculed the idea of there being a great quantity of specie among traders and peasants in the interior, and none in the great towns on the coast. Mr. Fox doubted the propriety of the present motion, as, without other papers, it might leave an imperfect impression on the minds of those who consulted it, and in a question of such delicacy no imperfect document could be trusted to; such as this motion proposed to influence the judgment of the House. Mr. Prinsep stated, that his object was to discover whether the subjects of this country had their proper share in the commerce of India, and if the same system was to be pursued, whether the territory is worth holding. He had a confidence in a better system and freer access to India: but no time was to be lost in taking up the question to which his motion led. It was open to every person to move for farther papers, but declining to do so, and opposing his motion, shewed a disposition only to blink the question. Lord H. Petty declared the wish of administration to give every species of information that led to practical results; but the points in agitation were too delicate to be brought now before the House; and he must, therefore, without disrespect to the mover, call for the order of the day. After a few words of explanation the motion was withdrawn; but our readers will see the importance of its tendency, and we trust that it will be renewed till the subjects of Britain have either regained their right of sailing to India, or are paid the proper compensation for the sale of their rights.

On the 17th of March Mr. Paull complained, that the papers for which he had moved had not been laid upon the table. Mr. Wallace imputed the delay to the changes in the board of controul. Mr. Fox thought that the business ought to be explained. Mr. H. Addington imputed the delay to the papers respecting Oude being so voluminous, and the necessity of taking

time to make a proper selection. An order was made for the return of the papers; and Mr. Paull rose, and assured the House, that he should not abstain from applying these terms to the conduct of Lord Wellesley towards the Nabob of Surat which it deserved, from any dread of the violence or asperity of Lord Temple, who was so ready to extend the broad shield of his protection, and that of his connections, to the character of the Marquis. There are now the grounds of four charges against the Marquis before the House: the dethroning of the Nabob of the Carnatic; the seizure of Oude; the illegal appointment of Mr. Wellesley; and the war with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The first charge was brought forward by Mr. Sheridan: the Directors have decided, that the appointment of Mr. Wellesley was illegal: as to the Rajah, let his conduct have been what it will, it does not alter the ground of the charge against Lord Wellesley. I can but lament, said Mr. Paull, that his Majesty's ministers are reported to have set their face against these inquiries; but I shall proceed, and whatever I may lose in it, I will not lose my consistency and my integrity. I will endeavour to prove to bleeding India, that, if offences are committed by us in that region, they are not permitted to pass unpunished. Hastings was impeached, not to inflict a punishment merely on a man worn out by an Indian climate, but to warn all future governors from injustice, from oppression, from aggrandizement, at the expense of British faith and honour. Hence a new system was formed for Indian government, and on that system the ever to be lamented Lord Cornwallis acted, who scorned to enrich himself at the expense of British honour: from him neither prince nor peasant received injustice; for his acts no Indian had occasion to put on mourning. How different has been the conduct of other governors, except Lord Teignmouth! Scarcely is there a spot in India but bears the bloody mark of the East India Company. Is there then to be no retrospect? If such is the decision of the House I must bow to its decrees; but if India is to have any hope of redress, I trust that the same principles that actuated the House in the case of Hastings, still survive in a British House of Commons. Mr. Paull then specified the papers for which he moved.

Lord Temple was against the production of the papers, and yet contended, that Lord Wellesley courted inquiry. If the mover wished to oblige the Marquis he should pursue the inquiry; if he had any regard for himself he should put his motion into his pocket. Lord Folkstone thought there was sufficient ground for the motion. Sir T. Metcalfe entered into the history of the transaction with the nabob of Surat, and then proceeded to complain of the conduct of the mover towards Lord Wellesley, who, he said, as he came into the house professed an intention of accusing that Lord, and moved for papers respecting Oude; then he calls for papers of finance, to prove that the company had violated an act of parliament. From this he returns to the Marquis, but if there was ground for accusation, could it be thought that the ministers or the directors would have left so important a business to the honourable gentleman who has undertaken the task? With respect to the papers they ought to be carefully examined, before they meet the public eye.

Mr. Fox did not hesitate in prefering the sytem of Lord Cornwallis to that of Lord Wellesley. He had not formed an opinion on the delinquency of Lord Wellesley, and if he had, he did not think this the time to declare it. When necessary he would act as the case seemed to require. He had not given any encouragement directly or indirectly to the mover of this question, and in questions of crimination he thought it better for ministers to abstain from interfering, and to leave the task to other members, since such questions were best discussed, when left to themselves and no weight was given to the accusation, but what it derived from the individual, who prefered it, and from the cause of truth.

Mr. Huddlestone stated that the directors had no objection to the production of papers necessary in the inquiry, into the proceedings in India, and warned the house against receiving Sir T. Metcalfe's encomiums of Lord Wellesley, as the sentiments of the court of directors. Sir T. Metcalfe

replied that he did not speak as a director but as a member of the house. Mr. Thornton observed that Sir Thomas stood alone in the court of directors, who disapproved the conduct of Lord Wellesley, and considered it as extremely detrimental to the interest of the Company.

Mr. Paull replied to various objections, and stated that he had two charges more to produce, of a most serious nature against Lord Wellesley, for the seizure of Turrachabad, for profuse, wasteful, unauthorised, expenditure of the revenues, and for applying to his own use large sums of the public money, contrary to the act of parliament. The single article of Dubarchayes exceeded 100,000*l.* a year. The sum squandered away exceeded two millions sterling. An interesting conversation took place now between Mr. W. Pole, and Mr. Paull.

Mr. W. Pole.—Do you mean to say that the Marquis has misapplied the public money for his own advantage?

Mr. Paull.—I mean to say that he expended large sums of money, contrary to the act of parliament, for his own convenience, his own shew and splendour.

Mr. W. Pole.—Do you mean to state, that the Marquis diverted the public money to his own private purposes and advantage?

Mr. Paull.—My charge is, that the public money was expended for purposes of convenience, splendour, and show.

Mr. W. Pole.—Do you mean to bring forward a charge of peculation? I expect a distinct explanation. This is the first time that the breath of calumny has dared so to accuse Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. Paull.—I have not accused the Marquis of peculation, but I repeat my charge against him, for applying the public money for his own convenience, splendour, and show.

Mr. W. Pole.—I must understand then, that the Marquis has misapplied the public money for public purposes. I can conceive that too much money has been expended on the palace of Calcutta, or that the guard has been unnecessarily increased; but I wish to know whether the Marquis has used the public money to his own private advantage.

Mr. Paull.—I mean distinctly to charge the Marquis with wasteful, profuse, unauthorised, extravagant expenditure of the public money, and with misapplication of the same to purposes contrary to law. The Speaker then moved the several questions, and the matter is now fairly at issue between the Marquis and his accuser. If the accusation is well founded, the Marquis is highly criminal, and the distinction made by his relation can do him no good. It matters not to the public how its money is misapplied, and whether the betrayer of the trust reposed in him spends it in extravagant show, or shuts it up in his coffers. The illegality of his conduct is the crime for which he is to be punished.

Historical Register of public Transactions, civil and military abroad, including the most material domestic occurrences.

DECLARATION.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.

"THE Court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

"The *Note Verbale*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Kloest to the British Ministry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British flag.

"This Declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the Cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavoured to cloak its proceedings, to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian Majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern Powers.

"Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a Sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honour of my crown requires; but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration

of my sentiments, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

"It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German Empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principle of good faith, of honour, and in fact of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different States among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

"The proceedings of the Court of Berlin, when the Electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801—its conduct, far from being friendly during the negotiation for the indemnities which followed the Peace of Luneville—the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the Electorate—and, lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavoured to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of those of France, had given too many proofs to the Government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavour to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate.

"This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian Government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

"The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

"After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the Empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam, his troops under Count De Tolstoy, and the corps of General Benningsen, under the orders of his Prussian Majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which these resources were intended to protect. This notwithstanding, has actually happened. The Secret Treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French General Duroc, the 15th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare war against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam.

"Seven days after, December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British Ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian Generals, for the positions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieut. Col. Baron de Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

"It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January,) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negotiation.

"Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negotiation? Did it not know before the signature of the Treaty what would be the end of it? Or, did that Minister dispose, as he pleased, of the good faith of his master?

"It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian Government, 'that in consequence of a Treaty signed and *ratified* by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up until a *future peace* between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration.' The

Hanoverian Government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all *foreign reference*.

"The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian Minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed with the King of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words, 'I think it unnecessary to observe, how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory* to his Britannic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, *in this instance, as in allothers* all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of friendship which circumstances may put in my power.'

"The experience of the past, and a well-founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral Government was instructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

"The protest made upon this occasion by my Electoral Minister of State was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

"It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia, and France, *announced here as ratified by the contracting parties*, to its original intention.

"This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the Treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis de Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

"The answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the Minister of State, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British Envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a Court which could so far forget itself.

"The Prussian Note of April 4, can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

"It begins by vaunting the pacific disposition of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The Note delivered by the Cabinet of Berlin to the French Minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

"Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the Electorate of Hanover a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

"France herself forced the passage; she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

"She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled when his Imperial Majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the King.

"Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great Britain which were promised to her, and he signed the Convention of Potzdam; *the conditions of which, she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the Electorate of Hanover for some Prussian Province.*

"Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of her Monarchy, and of the States of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

"Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if

she had taken the part which her real interests and the outraged honour of her Monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the Great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

"She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honour of the State. The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military Monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

"The Note of April 4, affirms, 'That France had considered the Electorate as its conquest, and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it.'

"The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

"France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count De Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps were then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its Chief, with the genuine spirit of an honourable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked. We shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

"The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate, would have been contrary to the assertion she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of War, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a Peace; and particularly at a moment, when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

"Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the War to an honourable end, for the interest she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are *strangers* to the Electorate, and ensures the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops.

"Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment, when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her House, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, her sacrifices have no connexion with my system of policy, and conferred no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of Princes, who for many ages have only sought their happiness.

"It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its Sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the Cabinet of that Prince. All the Courts, and all the States, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a Sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a Power with which one might be at open War.

"Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the Powers of Europe who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system, which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German Empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as Elector, from the Empire, its august Head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the Powers who

have guaranteed its constitution, and who have already manifested, and still continue to manifest, the most honourable disposition for the preservation of my States.

"Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of Elector, the Declaration made by the Minister of my Crown at the Court of Berlin, that no advantage, arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment, and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

"Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign

(L. S.) "GEORGE R.

"*E. Count De Munster.*"

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

SIR,

I HASTEN to fulfil the promise given to Lord Harrowby, on the 8th of this month, to communicate to you, Sir, as soon as a final decision should be taken on the subject, the additional circumstances relating to the security of the north of Germany, and to the guarantee given by the King, of the safety of those British troops which are in that part of the Continent.

A message from Munich has just brought his Majesty intelligence of the consummation of the arrangements, which the present conjuncture of affairs has induced him to enter into with France, in order to save those Countries, and especially the States of Hanover, from the misfortunes of another ruinous war, and to ensure their tranquillity. As these arrangements stipulate particularly the committing of that Country to the exclusive guard of the Prussian troops, and to the administration of the King, *until the conclusion of a peace between England and France*, his Majesty could not delay taking the necessary measures for the entry therein of a corps of his army, which will be under the orders of his Excellency the General of Cavalry Count Schulenberg Kehnert, to whom also the King has confided the administration of the Country. His Majesty animated by the most lively desire to see the importance and the urgency of the motives, which have induced him to take these steps, justly appreciated by his Britannic Majesty, and his enlightened Ministers, has directed Baron Jacobi to give a detailed explanation thereof at London.

It would be superfluous to point out to your attention, how urgent and indispensable, in the present state of affairs, the re-embarkation of the English troops in the North of Germany is become; since the retreat of the foreign troops is the condition upon which France has promised not to order her troops to re-enter Hanover, and since also it was upon this supposition alone, that the King guaranteed their security. I presume, that Lord Cathcart has already received, and is upon the point of executing, the orders of his Court for the return of those troops, for which transports have been waiting for some time past. I have, however, to request, Sir, that you would, for the purpose of still further dispatch, write to that Commander in Chief on the subject; and, acquainting him with the present circumstances, that you would induce him to hasten, so far as depends on him, a measure, in which these circumstances, and the approaching arrival of our troops will not admit of any delay.

I request you to accept the reiterated assurance of my high and perfect consideration.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

Berlin, Jan. 26, 1806.

To Mr. Jackson, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

No. 3.—*Copy of a Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to Baron Jacobi Kloest, dated* 17*th March*, 1806.

The undersigned is commanded by his Majesty, to state to Baron Jacobi Kloest, for the information of his Court, the great anxiety felt by his Majesty, at the manner in which possession has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian Majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to

himself the military occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to his Majesty, that it was by any means necessary, that the Civil Government of that unhappy Country should be subverted, or that an army, more numerous, and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants, than necessity required, should be maintained there.

His Majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian Majesty's Declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his Majesty cannot but express a wish that the Declaration on this point were more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other from two Princes so nearly connected in blood and alliance, seem to call for a clearer explanation on this important subject.

His Majesty, on his part, desires to be equally explicit, and to put an end to all hopes (if such indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin), that any convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his Majesty so far to forget what is due to his own legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the Electorate.

His Majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach and other parts of his Prussian Majesty's dominions to Bavaria, in consequence of a convention with France; but he does not pretend any right to interfere or to give any opinion with respect to the propriety of the measures, whatever they may be, which his Prussian Majesty may deem eligible for the interests of his crown and people; at the same time it is to be observed, that his Majesty, whether in his capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in no wise a party in the Convention alluded to, or responsible for its consequences. The cessions therefore which his Prussian Majesty may make to his Majesty's enemies, can surely never be alledged as a justification of taking to himself his Majesty's lawful inheritance.

His Majesty therefore hopes that his Prussian Majesty will follow the honourable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expense of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian Majesty and his subjects have been uniformly friendly and pacific.

Downing-street, March 17, 1806.

NOTE VERBALE.

Until the explosion of the last continental war, his Prussian Majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquillity of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring States.

He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every Court. He has been desirous of doing the same since the breaking out of the present war. But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it, for the purpose of disposing of it definitively according to the pleasure of the French Emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic Majesty's preventing it.

The occupation of that Country by his Prussian Majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German Seas, and that of Lubec, against the British flag, (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French), were the indispensable conditions of an arrangement by which the Country is secured against the entry of foreign troops, and the quiet of the North of Germany preserved.

This has not been obtained without painful sacrifices on his Majesty's part. Those of the House of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the King's measures, but are the inevitable consequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The Treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the Northern States from farther evils, and could every power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the King would with justice obtain the gratitude of all.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS OF, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Account of Capt. Whitby. *See p.* 376.] He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Cresswell Hall, near Stafford, and was admitted into the navy at the age of twelve years: from which period, a short interval only excepted, he was continually engaged for twenty years in the active duties of his profession, till about the 20th of March last, when indisposition from unwearied and unremitted attention, compelled him to solicit from the Lords of the Admiralty, a short leave of absence from the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, to which ship, from the Ville de Paris, he had been recently appointed. This indisposition, which at first excited no serious apprehension, assumed, after the lapse of a few days, a more formidable aspect; and so rapid was its progress, that notwithstanding every effort of medical skill, it soon subdued a very useful and valuable life. Into the Minerva frigate, then bearing the flag of the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, his patron and friend, Captain W. was made post, in 1793. Of his professional skill, zeal for the naval service, and constant attention to even the minute parts of his duty, there is very ample testimony from those, who, from situation, are the most competent judges. His death took place at the seat of his friend, the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, at Newlands, near Lymington.

Further Account of Dr. John Alcock, whose death was announced at p. 280.] John Alcock, Doctor in Music, was born in Crane Court, near St. Paul's, London, on the 11th of April, 1715. He was entered a chorister of that Cathedral, in 1722, under the tuition of the ingenious Mr. Charles King, M. B. At the coronation of King George II. and Queen Caroline, in 1727, he walked in the procession, and sung in the room of one of the boys of the Chapel royal, who had then lately died, and in 1729 was placed as first apprentice to the late celebrated Mr. Stanley, who, though only sixteen years of age, was at that time Bachelor in Music, and was afterwards master of the king's band, by his Majesty's own voluntary and gracious appointment. Mr. Alcock was, in 1737, chosen to be organist of St. Andrew's church, at Plymouth; but previous to his going there, he married a young lady of a respectable family at Chatham, by whom he had issue twelve children, sons and daughters, John, the eldest, who died about twelve years ago, was Bachelor in Music, and his professional merits, as an organist and composer, were well known in the musical world. When only twelve years of age, he sometimes performed the cathedral duty on the organ, for his father, who, on these occasions, assumed the surplice, and read the first lesson at the desk in the choir as often as it came to his turn, in his capacity of lay vicar of Lichfield cathedral. During Mr. Alcock's continuance at Plymouth, he published six suites of lessons for the harpsichord and spinnet, and twelve songs by subscription. In 1742, he was invited by the corporation and the rector of Reading, to be the organist of that place, on the recommendation of his worthy friend and master, Mr. Stanley, which he accepted, and arrived at Reading with his wife and two children in January, 1742. During the eight years he resided there he published six concertos for violins, German flutes, Oboes, bassoons, &c. a set of psalm tunes and hymns, which he composed for the use of the charity children there; also the old psalm tunes, in four parts, and several canons; in the latter, the most sublime and scientific of compositions, he peculiarly excelled. In 1749, Mr. Alcock was invited by the dean and canons of Lichfield, to supply the vacancy which had then happened in the place of organist vicars choral and master of the boys, in the cathedral of that city, which invitation he accepted, and was installed in those offices in January, 1749-50; he continued to hold those places till the year 1760, when he resigned the office of organist and master of the boys, but retained the situation of vicar choral to the time of his death. He was in 1761 chosen organist of Sutton-Coldfield, and of Tamworth in 1765, both which latter places he continued to hold, until his youngest son, who occasionally officiated for him as his deputy, went to reside at Newcastle under Lyne, when he resigned Sutton Coldfield, and a few years afterwards Tamworth, his health

then beginning to be very precarious. In 1755, Mr. Alcock took his first degree of bachelor in music at Oxford, and his doctor's degree in 1760. He published in 1771 a volume containing 26 anthems, which have been regularly performed in almost every choir in the kingdom; and in 1791, his Harmonia Festi, being a collection of canons, glees, and catches, to both of which he had numerous respectable subscribers. In the year 1793, Dr. Alcock had the deep-felt and irreparable misfortune of losing the amiable and affectionate partner of his bosom, the sharer of all his joys and sorrows, then in the 84th year of her age, fifty-five of which they had spent together in perfect conjugal harmony. The delineation of her many virtues would fill a volume, and she died universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. From this time the doctor's health, which was already in a declining state, gradually became worse, and having attained his 91st year, died at Lichfield on the 20th March, 1806. During the whole of his residence at that city his scrupulous attention to his church duties, together with his affable, engaging, and unassuming manners, gained him the esteem of the deans and canons residentiary of that cathedral, and of all others whose friendship might be considered as worthy of being cultivated. The present dean and chapter have frequently wished on account of his age and bodily infirmities, to dispense with his attendance at church, but of this permission he seldom availed himself, except in the winter season, which he latterly spent with his two daughters in London. His genius and taste for cathedral music were early displayed, for when only in his fifteenth year, he composed a service in the key of E, with the minor third, which his friend Mr. Stanley thought of so great merit that he very soon afterwards introduced it at Oxford, and it has been performed at most of the choirs in England and Ireland, ever since. This service he published in 1753, with some alterations, and also a set of 35 double and single chaunts.—By persuasion of his friends he was induced to become a candidate for one of the honorary prizes bestowed by the noblemen's and gentlemen's catch club in London, and in 1770, gained the prize medal for that year for the composition of a serious glee, beginning with the words, "Hail ever-pleasing Solitude," taken from Thomson, and is generally allowed to be a pleasing, as well as scientific performance. The second and third years following he gained prizes by canons, composed in a peculiar style, unattempted even to the present day by any of his contemporaries; and afterward, a fourth medal, for a cheerful glee; after which he declined all competition in that way.

Further particulars of Lord Macartney. *See p.* 366.] The remains of his Lordship were removed from his house in Curzon-street, for interment, at Chiswick. The privacy observed upon the occasion was so great, not even his Lordship's old friend and companion in India, Sir William Duncan, was allowed an opportunity to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. This course was the only mode short of a public funeral, to avoid jealousy. By his Lordship's will, dated the 30th April, 1801, he devises his estates, which are considerable, to his niece, Elizabeth Hume, for life; remainder to her eldest son George Hume, in tail male; remainder in same way to Gustavus, Robert, John, and Arthur Hume, the second, third, fourth, and fifth sons of the said Elizabeth: remainder in same way to Elizabeth, Georgiana, Alicia, and Ann Hume, successively, the four daughters of the said Elizabeth; remainder to Major-general George Benson, in the same way; with remainders, over in same way to Edward Winder, Esq. John Winder, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. George Macartney, of the county of Antrim, in Ireland; remainder to his Lordship's right heirs, subject to an annuity for life to the Countess Macartney, of 2,400l. a year. His Lordship has also bequeathed to the Countess, his house in Curzon-street, with the family plate, library, furniture, &c.; and also his house at Chiswick, for the same term, with remainder to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume. His Lordship has enjoined, that the said George Hume, and other descendants of the said Elizabeth, who shall succeed to the said estates, shall assume the surname, and bear the arms of Macartney only.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR MAY 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage,) which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Argyle, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement. By J. Smith, D. D. 7s. 6d.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Clydesdale, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By J. Naismith. 6s.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Memoirs and Reports of the Society for Maritime Improvement. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Military, Historical, and Political Memoirs of the Count de Hordt. By Monsieur Borelly. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Memoirs of that Original and eccentric Genius, the late George Morland, including an account of his Works. By W. Collins, embellished with a striking likeness engraved by Mr. Ward. 5s. Symonds.

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A Chymical Catechism for the Use of young People, with copious Notes for the Assistance of the Teacher; to which is added, a Vocabulary of Chymical Terms, useful Tables, and a Chapter of amusing Experiments. By S. Parkes. 8vo. 12s. Symonds.

DRAMA.

The Laughable Lover, a Comedy, in five Acts. By Carol O'Caustic. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

EDUCATION.

The Magic Lantern, or Amusing and Instructive Exhibitions for young People. 12mo. 6s.

GARDENING.

An Inquiry into the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening, with some Observations on its Theory and Practice. By H. Repton, esq. 8vo. 5s.

HISTORY.

A History of Ireland, from the earliest Accounts to the Accomplishment of the Union with Great Britain, in 1801. By the Rev. J. Gordon. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Journal of the Transactions in Scotland, during the Contest between the Adherents of Queen Mary and those of her Son, in 1570, 1, 2, and 3. By R. Bannatyne. 15s.

LAW.

The Parish Officers Complete Guide, comprising the Laws relative to the respective duties of Church-wardens, Overseers, Constables, Surveyors of Highways, &c. &c. including all the Acts of Parliament and Adjuged Cases regulating the Poor Rates, Parish Settlements, Certificates, Apprentices, Repairs of Highways, &c. &c. Originally compiled by John Paul, esq. Author of the Law of Landlords and Tenants, Tythes, Bankrupts, &c. &c. The Sixth Edition, with considerable Additions. Revised, corrected, and continued to the present time, by John Irving Maxwell. 3s. 6d. Symonds.

MISCELLANIES.

Views in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, illustrative of the Works of R. Bloomfield; to which is added, a Memoir of the Poet's Life. By E. W. Brayley. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 15s. 4to 1l. 1s.

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A Full and Impartial Report of the Debate in the House of Lords, May 14, 1806, upon Lord Holland's Bill for the Relief of the Insolvent Debtors. 8vo. 1s.

Analysis of Aristotle's Logic, with Remarks. By T. Reid, D. D. F. R. S. 3s.

The Complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals, of the late Doctor Franklin. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

The Annual Review and History of Literature, for 1805. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

An Inquiry concerning the Invention of the Life Boat, including Remarks on Mr. Greathead's Report of the Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament respecting it, with a Description of the Boat, Principles of the Construction, &c. &c.; to which are added, Authentic Documents, never before published, which effectually set aside

Mr. Greathead's Claim to the Invention. By W. A. Haits. 2s.

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The Second Volume of the Principles of Surgery, in two Parts, 4to. By J. Bell, Surgeon. 5l. 5s.

Anatomical Reflections on the Form of Animals, and the New Opinions of H. Cline, esq. Surgeon. By T. Hunt. 5s.

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An Inquiry into the Principles of Civil and Military Subordination. By J. Macdiarmid, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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The Twelve Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, and the Answer to a Memorial of the Navy Board, relative to the First Report. With an Appendix, containing copious Selections from the principal Documents upon which the Reports are founded. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. By John Irving Maxwell, of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. Symonds.

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From April 21, to May 21, 1806.*

ACUTE DISEASES.

Catarrh	34	Peripneumony	1
Hooping Cough	3	Dysentery	2
		Ephemera	2

Erysipelas	1
Apoplexy	1
Acute Rheumatism	2
Measles	2
Inflammation of the Bladder	1
Gonorrhœa	1
Dentition	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headache	7
Asthenia	9
Dyspepsia	18
Diarrhœa	6
Worms	5
Tape Worm	1
Enterodynia	6
Marasmus	2
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	17
Chronic Rheumatism	11
Pleurodyne	3
Hemicrania	1
Hœmoptysis and Consumption	7
Chlorosis	2
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	3
Dysuria	2
Nephralgia	2
Hysteria	3
Epilepsy	1
Palsy	1
Dropsy	4
Sprains	3
Scrofula	2
Cancer of the Uterus	1
Chronic Hepatitis	1
Aneurysm of the Aorta	1
Syphilis	3
Leprosy	1
Aphthœ	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	7
Number of Cases	183

The preceding list comprehends a larger number of Catarrhal and Rheumatic Complaints than might be expected at this season. Although on the whole the weather has been neither hot nor cold; yet the changes have been frequent, and several days have been successively warm, and cold, or wet, to which probably the number of *colds* is to be attributed.

The diseases, however, continue to be but slight, and chiefly of the chronic kind, with the exception of the hooping cough among the children. This is a disease for which mothers and nurses have got a considerable number of nostrums, and which, therefore, is not brought to public institutions so frequently as others. It is a disease, however, on which no medicine has any specific or direct action, but which generally runs its course in spite of all expedients that are resorted to; at the same time, in some constitutions, if it be neglected, or treated with heating balsamic medicines, &c. it often proves fatal, either by the activity of inflammation, or wears the patient out with a copious excretion from the lungs, accompanied with hectic fever. It is important, therefore to watch it, and alleviate the violence of symptoms, by blisters or leeches, in the inflammatory stage, or by emetic, where the mucus is thick and of difficult expectoration, with moderate doses of some narcotic medicine, of which perhaps opium is the best, when the inflammatory symptoms are alleviated.

The case of inflammation of the bladder, or rather of its neck, was produced by a fall across the edge of a board, by which a severe blow was inflicted on the perinœum. By the application of leeches, the use of cloths wet with cold water, rest, and the antiphlogistic regimen, the disease was removed.

In the case of that distressing disease, the cancer of the uterus, in which perhaps all that medicine can effect, is a mere alleviation of pain, by the constant use of narcotic drugs, the cicuta in considerable doses was tried without benefit, and opium disagreed so much with the stomach, that it could not be borne. In this condition the patient was ordered to take a drachm of the tincture of hop, (*Humulus Lupulus* Linnæus) three or four times in the day, which has contributed materially to the relief of her pains, and also to restore her lost appetite.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE exhibition of the Royal Academy this year, displays, as usual, a large collection of portraits, and only a small number of historical subjects. We may, however, congratulate the admirers of painting on the several examples, which have been set within these two or three years, mostly by young men, indicative of a returning taste for nature and truth, in preference to that which has no other sanction but the pedantic authority of those whose chief claim to applause is that of tenaciously following each other in a beaten track, which time has rendered familiar to the meanest capacity. As a proof of this, we cannot help noticing a picture of the Village Politicians by Mr. Wilkie, which is, without exception, the best production of the particular department of the art to which it attaches in the exhibition. This picture is painted in the purest style of the Flemish school, and, though the artist is only eighteen years of age, it is admirable in every part. Mr. Hoppner has exerted himself with more than his usual activity; he has several fine portraits, particularly one of the late Mr. Pitt. The *chef d'œuvre* of Owen is a picture from the well known story of the Children in the Wood, and is a beautiful composition in design, colouring, and effect. Opie, who is an acknowledged master of expression, appears to have obtained the palm as the delineator of female beauty. Lawrence has some admirable pictures, but where he has laboured the most, he appears to have been the least successful. Shee treads historical ground with considerable dignity, and he has also several good portraits. The veteran Loutherbourg completely maintains his reputation as one of the most spirited landscape painters of the age. The whole number of articles exhibited, including those of painting, sculpture, and architecture, is 936. Neither West, Beechey, Farrington, Flaxman, nor Nollekens, have any production this year at the exhbition. Among the amateur painters, Sir George Beaumont particularly excels.

The second exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours is extremely respectable. This society has received an accession to its members, and a greater number of drawings has accordingly been produced. The pencil of Glover, ever true to nature in her most animated and beautiful moments, has produced a variety of delightful performances. Cristall, whose works in the exhibition of last year were of the first order, has in this greatly improved; it is evident that he has regarded Poussin as a model, and has availed himself with advantage of the study of that great man. Havell has also taken a rapid stride since last year. Several of his drawings display a grandeur of conception, and a bold and masterly power of execution, which reflect the highest credit on his talents. This exhibition is highly interesting, and contains a great many works of rare and distinguished excellence. Mr. Shee, in his book, "Rhimes on Art," observes, "that Britain has displayed a power, a vigour, a spirit, a richness of effect in water-coloured drawings, which rival the productions of the easel, and surpass the efforts of every age and nation."

We learn, that Mr. Parkinson's second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, is in considerable forwardness. Mr. Parkinson has solicited the favour of such remarks and specimens as may aid him in his inquiries respecting fossil corals, the encrinus, star-stones, trochites, and entrochites.

The first book of "The Evenings of Southill" will be published in the beginning of June.—Many points of importance will be discussed in this tract: but what Mr. Salmon has chiefly in view, is to prove that BY, THROUGH, OF, FROM, FOR, AT, WITH, or ANY PREPOSITION WHATEVER used (in the ancient and modern languages) to introduce the AGENT, CAUSE, MOTIVE, INSTRUMENT, MANNER, MEANS EMPLOYED or MEASURE PURSUED for causing a thing to be, are each a redundant expression, which, appearing as a FORE-RUNNER, equal to

OPERATOR or CO-OPERATOR, in meaning, simply announces, however, that the REAL OPERATOR or REAL CO-OPERATOR is coming forth. By the perusal of this first book, wherein other classifications will be suggested, students in languages cannot but be benefited; and etymologists may feel an encouragement to pursue their inquiries, on seeing that fresh light may be thrown daily on such subjects.

In the year ending in February, 1805, the sinking fund extinguished one eighty-second of the national debt; in February, 1806, it extinguished one sixty-eighth of the whole, and again by the same period in 1807, one fifty-fourth will be paid off, leaving us with the physical certainty, that by this means war may be continued, and yet the public debt be regularly reduced to a sum not worthy of estimation in the calculations of our national wealth.

By an account laid before the House of Commons it appears, that the number of parishes in Ireland, in the year 1791, was 2436; of benefices, or union of parishes, 1120; of churches, 1101; and of glebe houses, 355. That the grants by the Board of First Fruits, of 500*l.* each, towards building churches, amounted since 1791, to 88; and for houses, of 100*l.* each, to 116.

The following plan for educating all the poor children in Ireland, has been submitted to the Hibernian Society in London, and has met with general approbation. 1. That schoolhouses, and schoolmasters' houses adjoining are to be built in such places as are deemed necessary, at a small limited expence, to be raised by the parish. 2. That such are to be built where land proprietors will give two acres of ground for accommodation of the schoolmaster, free of rent. 3. That each subscriber of 5*s.* or upwards, within a parish, shall be at liberty to recommend to such schools one child, and so in proportion to the money subscribed. 4. That each child shall pay one penny per week in advance, or one shilling a quarter to the schoolmaster for education. 5. That such child shall be found in books, and taught alone to read. 6. That those children who attend regularly, and merit approbation by good conduct, shall be at liberty, free of expence, to attend an evening school, where writing and arithmetic shall be alone taught. 7. That no catechism, tract, or religious book of any sect, or party, shall on any account be admissible into the schools, the Bible and New Testament alone excepted. 8. That in each county there shall be established a school-corresponding committee, through whom all communications shall be made to the society in London, and who shall preside at meetings for admission of pupils, and other objects relative to the regulation of the schools. 9. That in order to prevent the funds, or the objects of the society from being misapplied, four persons, one to each province, be annually sent to Ireland to examine into the state of the respective schools, and report thereon.

The society for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools has, since its institution in 1785, afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2512 schools, containing upwards of 227,000 scholars; for whose use they distributed 7213 bibles, 50,126 testaments, and 219,400 spelling-books, besides a sum of 4147*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* for the payment of such teachers as could not be obtained without pecuniary remuneration. The schools established within the last half year, appear considerably to exceed any number within the same period since the commencement of the institution.

It has been calculated that during the year 1805, England produced 900 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4645; although at the Leipsic Michaelmas fair there were 1000 books less in the catalogue than in 1804. There were only 63 novels announced in the catalogue, and 61 almanacks. The most numerous among the different classes of literature were those on medicine and education.

Dr. Ure has just concluded the annual course of lectures, delivered in Anderson's Institution, Glasgow, for the instruction of mechanics in the principles of machinery, and in the leading outlines of physical science. At the termination of the last lecture, Mr. Young presented the doctor with a miniature of him, painted at the request of the students who attended the course, by Mr. Heuhan, a member of the class, and elegantly set in gold, with a suitable inscription in testimony of their esteem and gratitude.

The Royal College of Surgeons have adjudged the Jacksonian prize for 1805, to John Hyslop, Esq. surgeon in Fenchurch-street, for the best Dissertation

on Injuries of the Head from external Violence. There are two prize subjects for the present year, viz. "The Diseases of the Joints, particularly of the Hip and Knee, and the best Mode of Treatment;" and "Hernia, and the best Mode of Treatment."

The managers of the London Institution purchased at the sale of the Marquis of Lansdown's library, his Lordship's valuable collection of papers which were published by the various constituted authorities exercising the government of France during the period of the revolution. This collection consists of upwards of 300 volumes in octavo, and amongst several others contains the process verbal of the first and second assembly in 91 volumes, and of the national convention in 32 volumes.

Two thousand copies of a translation of the gospel of St. John, in the Mohawk language, have been printed, five hundred of which have been recently sent to America.

Miss Hamilton, known to the literary world as the author of Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, will shortly publish a volume containing Letters addressed to the Daughter of a Nobleman, on the Formation of Religious and Moral Principle.

Mr. G. Cully's treatise on domestic animals has been translated into German by M. F. Daume, who visited England in 1801, expressly to make practical observations on this subject.

The excellent lectures of the Bishop of London, on the gospel of St. Matthew, have been translated into the German language, by a respectable gentleman near Berlin.

Mr. Rudge has just published the fourth fasciculus, which compleats the first volume of his Descriptions and Figures of the rare Plants of Guiana. The plants described in this work formed a part of that superb collection of natural history consigned from Cayenne to the National Museum at Paris; they were five years collecting in Guiana by order of the French government, and were captured on their passage by two British privateers at the commencement of the present war.—We understand that only 150 copies of this work will be published.

Mr. Johnes, whose edition of Froissart's Chronicles, in four volumes quarto, has already become scarce, proposes to publish a supplementary volume to that work: it is intended to contain a new edition of the memoirs of the life of the author; the various readings collected by M. Dacier for the projected new Louvre edition, of which the first volume was never finished; an account of the celebrated manuscript of the chronicles at Breslau, with its various readings and additions; and also an account of the death of King Richard II. of England, extracted from a manuscript in the National Library at Paris.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud, originally published in London, to be translated into the Russian and Polish languages.

The sum already subscribed for the erection of a statue in the University of Cambridge to the memory of Mr. Pitt, already exceeds 7000l.

Captain Crooker, in the ship Nancy, of Boston, on his late passage from Europe to Canton, discovered, on the 20th of December, 1804, a new island in the Pacific Ocean: it is quite high land, with some considerable mountains in the middle; its latitude, observed by the sun's altitude, 5° 42′ North, and its 162° 58′ E. of Greenwich. Captain Crooker named it Strong's Island, in compliment to Caleb Strong, esq. governor of Massachusetts.

The Emperor of Germany has conserred on Jacquin, the celebrated botanist, the order of St. Stephen.

In the provinces of the Russian empire where the German language is spoken, there are at present six printing offices, viz. three in Livonia, one in Courland, and two in Esthonia.

M. Curaudeau, member of the pharmaceutical society of Paris, &c. has discovered a mode of fabricating the alum denominated roch alum, wherein, according to the report of M. Roard, who superintends the process of dying at the manufacture of the Gobelins, possesses the same qualities of the native alum imported from Italy.

The Prussian government has given further encouragement for the progress of vaccination, by ordering medals to be struck, of the value of fifty ducats in gold, and containing four ounces of silver in each, to be given as prizes to those who contribute to its success.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE applications for the admission of children into the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Bermondsey, have become so numerous in consequence of the extraordinary progress made by the pupils, already amounting to forty boys and ten girls, who, at a recent meeting of the governors, exhibited specimens of their attainments in writing and accounts, and also of their proficiency in some of the most useful mechanic arts, that it is found necessary to increase the establishment, and to erect a more extensive building than that which this asylum now occupies.

In the year 1724, the following bequest was made by Mr. Travers, a gentleman of considerable fortune:—"I will and bequeath a sufficient sum of money to purchase and erect in St. James's-square, an equestrian statue in brass, to the glorious memory of my master, King William III.

Signed SAMUEL TRAVERS."

In the subsequent year, 1725, an act of parliament was passed for adorning the said square, and the following noblemen, then resident in it, were appointed trustees for that purpose, viz. the Dukes of Norfolk, Cleveland, Kent, and Chandos; the Earls of Pembroke, Lincoln, Clarendon, Portmore, Strafford, Tankerville, and Bristol. Though so many distinguished personages undertook the conduct of this measure, the whole matter was forgotten till the money was found in the list of unclaimed dividends. The business has, however, lately been resumed, and the statue is in great forwardness in the hands of Mr. Bacon.

Married.] At St. James's, Piccadilly, by the bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rev. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, rector of Harleton, to Miss Angelica Rush, daughter of Sir Wm. B. Rush, of Wimbledon. At St. Martin's in the Fields, the Chevalier du Bricux, second son of the late Count de B. of Bretagne, to Miss C. Driffield, of Great Smith-street, Westminster. At St George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Exeter, Lieut. Col. Thos. Parvik, of Clifford, Herefordshire, to Mrs. Dew, of Whitney Court. At St. George's in the East, Captain Thos. Mylne, of the 70th reg. of foot, to Mrs. Jane Brown, of Kirkaldy. John Abernethy, esq. of Cumberland street, to Miss S. Harris, daughter of the late Rich. Harris, esq. of Sandown House, Esher, Surry. Prince Bariatinsky, to the Hon. Miss Dutton, daughter of Lord Sherborne; the party consisting of Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador, Lord Suffolk and family, Lady Sherborne, and other relatives of the bride, went from the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, to the Russian Chapel, Mary la Bone, where the marriage took place according to the ceremonies of the Greek Church, after which the company proceeded to Lambeth Palace, where they were again married by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the new-married couple set off for the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, at Sevenoaks. Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Chetwynd, sister of Viscount Chetwynd. Captain Willoughby Cotton, of the 3d Foot Guards, to the Hon. Augusta Margaret Coventry, eldest daughter of Viscount Deerhurst. John Drummond, esq. banker, Charing Cross, to Miss Barbara Chester, one of her majesty's maids of honour. The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, to Lady Olivia L. C. Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Leinster. Thomas Hope, esq. to Miss Louisa Beresford, daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam. By special license, at his mother's house in Harley-street, Samuel Peach, esq. of Wadden, Gloucestershire, to Miss Emelia Baillie, second daughter of the late James B. esq. of Ealing Grove. At Chiswick, Henry Hobhouse, esq. of Hadspen House, Somerset, to Miss Harriet Turton, of Turnham Green.

Died.] At his house in West-square, aged 66, Robert Barker, esq. To his invention of the panorama, the world is indebted for a new and rational species of refined amusement, which in the happiest manner blends pleasure with instruction; his character was truly just and honourable, possessing gentle and unassuming manners; he passed through life the friend of all who knew him, and after a long and painful illness, died universally esteemed and lamented. In Sloane-street, of a rapid decline, aged 24, Henry Thope, esq. Captain of the 4th West Indian regiment, and Assistant Adjutant General. In Dover Place, Kent Road, Captain David Murrylees. In Portugal-street, in the 9th year of her age, Lady Elizabeth Keppell, second daughter of the Earl of

Albermarle. At his house in the Adelphi, aged 70, Dr. John Turton, many years physician to the King, to the Queen, and to the Prince of Wales: he took the degree of M. A. at Oxford, in 1579, and that of Doctor, in 1767, for which last he went out grand compounder: he was formerly one of the travelling fellows on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation: he has been succeeded in his appointments at court by Dr. Heberden and Reynolds, and Dr. Maton of Spring Gardens has been appointed physician extraordinary. In Portman-square, Lady Fitzgerald. In Ely Place, aged 80, Dr. Beer: he had spent 50 years in the study and practice of physic, and was many years eminent for curing persons afflicted with the gout, rheumatism, and disorders in general that proceed from obstructed perspiration. At his house in Upper Thames-street, aged 73, Thomas Dawson, esq. hop merchant, and many years deputy of the ward of Dowgate. At his house in the Tower, aged 68, Mr. Millson Hingeston, formerly a bookseller in the Strand. In Brunswick-square, Mr. Rees, wife of the Rev. Dr. Rees. At Hammersmith, John Allen, esq. of Clement's Inn, many years an eminent solicitor, and one of the ancients of that society. Suddenly, the Rev. Joseph Gallibrane, fifty years pastor of the Protestant Dissenting congregation, at Edmonton. At Carleton House, Mr. Macartney, footman to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales At Hammersmith, James Fizpattrick, esq. late Captain in the Westminster militia. At his house in Leadenhall-street, aged 89, Mr. Joseph Swift, 74 years an inhabitant of that neighbourhood, and father of the leathersellers company. At Walworth, aged 72, E. Whitehouse, esq. 52 years principal surveyor in the coast-waiter's office in the customs, and 34 years one of his majesty's gentlemen ushers and quarterly waiters. At Paddington, aged 56, Lieut. Robt. Dunham, of the royal navy; he was promoted to that rank in 1795. At his house in Sloane-street, Sir Richard Ford. He was taken ill on Saturday se'nnight, but was not confined to his bed till Monday. His disorder was a fever. He was attended in his illness by his cousin Dr. Ford, Dr. Hunter, and Surgeon Andrews. Sir Richard was chief magistrate of the police of the county of Middlesex, and acting magistrate for the secretary of state's office. He succeeded to the former place about six years since, upon the resignation of Sir William Addington. The whole patronage of Bow-street was vested in him as chief magistrate of police. He was in his 48th year. At his house in Savile-row, March 17, Wm. Rowley, M. D. an eminent physician and medical writer. He died of a typhus fever, a sacrifice to the anxious performance of his professional duties. Dr. Rowley was descended from a respectable family of Irish extraction, but born in London, Nov. 18, 1743. He was educated under the care of a most excellent and judicious mother, of whom he always spoke in terms of the most respectful gratitude and the kindest affection. He was a surgeon's pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, under Mr. Thomas Baker, and attended the anatomical lectures of the late Mr. Henry Watson. From 1760 to 1765 he was in the king's service, and was present at the siege of Belleisle, and the taking of the Havannah. The patronage of Admiral Lord Keppel procured for him a confidential appointment under the then ministry, and in obedience to their instructions, he, in a second voyage, visited Jamaica, Hispaniola, Cuba, and all the Leeward Islands. On his return to England, he was liberally rewarded for this service, which he had performed to the entire satisfaction of his employers; and many connexions, formed about this period of his life, ripened into sincere and lasting friendship. The cheerfulness and vivacity of his disposition, which rendered him easy of access to all, endeared him in a particular manner to persons of candour and generosity, and he numbered among his friends many worthy and illustrious names, whose attachment continued through his whole life. In his several voyages, and in occasional visits to the continent of Europe, he had acquired a pretty correct knowledge of French and Italian; and his love of literature, and the subjects connected with it, induced him to collect, at different times, many valuable specimens of the fine arts. In the beginning of March, Dr. Rowley, attending the funeral of Mrs. Lambertson, of Oxford street, descended into the vault of St. Mary le Bone Church, and in a few hours afterwards complained of febrile symptoms, originating, as he himself conceived, in mephatic vapour. The progress of subsequent disease was marked with increasing debility; but he retained his senses to the last, and died with the most perfect tranquillity and resignation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

April 22, to May 17, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

AYNSLEY, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, (Bainbridge, of ditto.) Arden, J. and J. B. Beverly, Yorkshire, wine-merchants, (Tyrrell and Co. Guildhall.) Anderson, W. Charlton-row, Manchester, builder, (Johnson and Co. Manchester.)

Beach, W. Ludlow, mercer, (Clarke and Co. Bewdley.) Bennet, J. Compton-Martin, Somerset, J. Bennet, Manchester, and G. Bennet, Bedminster, dealers, (Davis Bristol.) Billington, M. Kirkthorpe, Warmfield-cum-Heath, York, innkeeper, (Lumb, Wakefield.) Bawden, T. Redruth, Cornwall, draper, (Eaton, Birchin-lane.) Bentley, F. Scarborough, ship-owner, (Nind, Great Prescot-street.) Baldrey, C. Framlingham, Suffolk, currier, (Jennings and Co. Shire-lane.) Blishen, W. Fleet-market, cheesemonger, (Clutton, St. Thomas's-st. Southwark.)

Crowzet, J. Gloucester, card-maker, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.) Cropper, R. Wigan, Lancaster, timber-merchant, (Griffith, Liverpool.) Chadwick, J. Manchester, manufacturer, (Nabb, Manchester.) Chiswell, S. N. Wareham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, (Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.) Cother, J. Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Croom, Stroud.) Cohn, S. and M. Liverpool, merchants, (Kirkpatrick and Co. Liverpool.)

Dowie, G. Whitechapel-road, victualler, (Phillipson, Gray's-inn.) Davidson, E. A. Newcastle, grocer, (Kirkley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) De Mendes, A. Upper Thames-street, merchant, (Wild, Warwick-square.) Dennison, W. Tooley-st. plumber, (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.) Drewett, H. Mansfield-street, Southwark, victualler, (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road.)

Ellis, W. Whitechapel, auctioneer, (Hutchinson and Co. Addle-street.) Ellis, C. Hucknall-under-Huthwait, Nottinghamsh. grocer, (Vickers and Co. Mansfield.)

Fowler, J. Davenport, Cheshire, grazier, (Wright, Knutsford.) Foy, G. Whitechapel-road, money-scrivener, (Finchett, Great Prescot-street.) Fleak, J. Stapleton, Gloucestershire, miller, (Martin, Bristol.) Gryer, J. Walcot, Somersetshire, mason, (Bowerbank.) Green, T. Moor, Shropshire, tallow-chandler, (Morgan, Newport.) Goodwin, P. Llanroost, Denbigh, shopkeeper, (Foulkes and Co. Gray's-inn.)

Haneman, C. Fetter-lane, furrier, (Shephard, Bartlett's-building.) Hodgson, S. Stourbridge, malster, (Strong and Co. Lincoln's-inn.) Holmes, J. and S. Newbery, Sweeting's-rents, eating-house keeper, (Warrand, Castle-court.) Hall, T. Dudley, Worcestershire, tailor. (Hore, Temple.) Hynson, J. Stepney-causeway, merchant, (Scott, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.) Hyams, P. Manchester, (Law, Manchester.) Hume, W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant, (Dickson, of ditto.) Hill, J. Deptford, victualler, (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.) Hube, J. C. Deptford, potter, (Isaacs, Great George-street, Minories.) Harman, S. Modbury, Devon, shopkeeper, (Field, Friday-street.) Hyams, P. Manchester, merchant, (Law, Manchester.) Hunt, E. Southampton, baker, (Amor, of ditto.) Hobson, T. Louth, Lincolnshire, furrier, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.) Holt, T. L. Strand, printer, (Knight, Kensington.) Hogg, J. St. Leonard, Devon, worsted-spinner, (Phillips and Co. Exeter.) Hiscocks, Z. Bristol, draper, (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.) Hobbs, J. Pitt-street, Newington, bricklayer, (Marson, Church-street, Newington Butts.)

Johnson, T. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, music-seller, (Few, New North-street, Red-lion-square.) Isard, W. East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches-maker and fellmonger, (Ellis, Hatton-garden.) Jones, E. Morton, Denbigh, dealer, (Williams, Carnarvon.) Jackson, T. Argyle-street, tailor, (Eves, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.)

Kay, J. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter, (Jupp, London-wall.)

Lloyd, J. & W. Wydown, Upper Thames-street, grocers, (Willoughby, Clifford's-inn.) Lazonby, W. Manchester, ironmonger, (Wetherall, Manchester.)

Morgan, J. Conduit-street, Hanover-sq. bookseller, (James, Gray's-inn-pl.) Marshall, Wm. Old Bethlem, brush-maker, (Towse, Upper Thames-street.) Morgan, T. Holborn, linen-draper, (Patten, Cross-street.) Mills, R. & G. Gloucester, dealers, (Wilton, Gloucester.) Masters, J. Litchborough, Northampton, baker, (Aplin, Banbury.) Morgan, J. Noyaddfach, Carmarthen, timber-merchant, (Barber, Gray's-

Inn.) Miles, J. Llanyddel, Monmouth, shopkeeper, (Blanford and Co. Inner Temple.)

Nesbitt, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, (Bainbridge, of ditto.)

Orgill, J. and J. Burton, Manchester, manufacturers, (Halstead and Co. Manchester.)

Purvis, C. Newcastle upon-Tyne, broker, (Harvey, of ditto.) Parry, R. Liverpool, merchant, (Williamson, of ditto.) Phillips, M. Norris-street, grocer, (Pitches and Co. Swithen's-lane.)

Roberts, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, hardwareman, (Hunt, York.) Rickard, C. Whitefriars, coal-merchant, (Brooks, Milman-st. Bedford-row.) Rees, J. London, merchant, (Mills, Ely-place.) Rose, J. Hermitage-street, cheesemonger, (Phillips and Co. Howard-street, Strand.) Roberts, S. Gloucester, brush-maker, (Okey, of Gloucester.) Richards, A. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Twynam and Co. Temple.) Rose, T. D. Marlborough, Wilts, tallow-chandler, (Griffiths and Co. Marlborough.)

Skottowe, J. St. Mary Cray, Kent, mariner, (Debary and Cope, Temple.) Sharpe, R. Armley, Yorkshire, dry-salter, (Coupland, Leeds.) Simmons, W. Thame, Oxfordshire, innholder, (Hollier, Thame.) Storey, H. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, (Bainbridge of ditto.) Stevenson, W. Pimlico, merchant, (Pinero, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.) Saunders, J. Newman-street, bricklayer, (Kirkman, Cloak-lane.) Sherratt, T. Birmingham, carrier, (Nicholls, Tavistock-place.) Steers, S. Chapman-pla. St. George's in the East, builder, (Hope, Lothbury.)

Travers, B. and J. Esdale, Queen-street, sugar dealers, (Allen, New Bridge-street.) Titford, W. C. Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper, (Carpenter, Basin. hall-st.) Thomas, A. Duke-street, Westminster, feather manufacturer, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-st. Golden-square.) Thompson, R. Southampton, ship-builder, (Amor, of ditto.)

Vaughn H. and R. Liverpool, grocers, (Clements, Liverpool.)

Woodford, J. Bearbinder-lane, cheesemonger, (Langley, Plumb-tree-st.) Wilson, J. Kendal, Westmorland, tallow-chandler, (Richardson and Co. Kendal.) Winn, W. Lancaster, linen-draper, (Parker, Lancaster.) Walters, J. Sturminster Newton, Dorset, grazier, (Hannen, Shaftesbury.) Wake, J. Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, London.) Warner, W. Webber-street, Westminster-road, coal-dealer, (Pocock, Hatton-street, Holborn.) Watson, J. Sheffield, spirit-merchant, (Coupland, Leeds.) Woods, L. and W. Hampstead, carpenters, (Patten, Cross-street.)

DIVIDENDS.

Adamson, J. Manchester, merchant, July 1. Abraham, J. Houndsditch, warehouseman, June 28.

Bruere, Wm. Hatton-street, merchant, May 17. Bowman, J. J. Garford, and T. Bowman, Poplar, oil-manufacturers, May 21. Bayley, T. Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchant, June 7. Brooks, M. Shepperton, corn-merchant, May 31. Bowman, T. Poplar, seed-crusher, May 21. Bryan, W. St. Mary-at-Hill, brandy-merchant, June 5. Bishop, T. Birmingham, bookseller, June 3. Burton, P. Ratcliffe, builder, June 28. Barry, A. Vere-street, upholsterer, June 3. Burns, S. Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars' road, merchant, May 31. Billet, G. Southwark, linen-draper, June 12. Binns, T. Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, May 31. Burton, B. Houndsditch, slopseller, June 21. Blowers, T. St. Pancras, linen-draper, June 7. Barrow, E. N. Leadenhall-street, baker, June 28. Barker, J. Yoxford, Suffolk, shopkeeper, June 13. Bass, S. Woodford, Essex, victualler, June 5.

Cramp, R. Great Mary-le-Bone-street, perfumer, May 15. Crossley, J. Smallbridge, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, May 13. Collard, H. R. Adelphi, coal-merchant, June 28. Carlton, J. Canterbury, grocer, May 20. Colwill, J. Newnham, Gloucestershire, wine-merchant, May 21. Cox, J. Leighton Buzard, Bedfordshire, corn-merchant, May 24. Crabb, J. J. W. and N. Larkham, Wilton, Wilts, clothiers, May 23. Chilton, F. Bishop-Wearmouth, coal-fitter, May 26. Clegg, J. Griffin-street, Shadwell, mariner, May 24. Cheeseman, H. Lamberhurst, Kent, June 22. Cunningham, J. Epsom, shopkeeper, June 24. Cole, C. York, merchant, June 5. Deighton, J. Reeth, Yorkshire, ironmonger, May 30. Dunmore, E. Stonton-Wyvell, Leicester, miller, June 9. Davis, E. Lambeth, brewer, June 10. Devonshire, D. Old-street, jeweller, May 23. De Costa, J. M. Thave's-inn, merchant, June 3. Dadley, T. and S. Palmer, Birmingham, May 31. De Mendes, A. Pavement, Moorfields, June 24. Davies, R. Shrewsbury, porter-merchant, June

Eyres, S. Manchester, corn-dealer, May 14. Evans, D. Southampton row, linen-draper, May 13.

Ford, P. E. Howland-Mews, hackneyman, June 5. Fitz, J. Cosford St. Peter, Wiltshire, grocer, May 23. Field, W. Upper Thames-street, May 31. Fowkes, J. Bush-lane, wine-merchant, May 31. Fisher, S. M. Gravesend, linen-draper, June 7. Field, W. and G. Upper Thames-street, merchant, May 31. Fox, B. Gough-square, merchant, June 14. Fry, W. Bristol, distiller, June 13.

Gale, C. Tower-hill, merchant, May 2. Gahagan, J. Broad-street-chambers, merchant, May 17. Gibbs, J. Peterborough, draper, May 20. Groote, G. W. Dean-street, Soho, chymist, June 28. Guyer, R. Gracechurch-street, hatter, June 7. Grierson, J. and A. Mackenzie, Manchester, calico-printers, June 6. Greaves, J. and W. Denison, jun. Liverpool, June 10. Gibson, M. Bermondsey-street, June 14.

Holmes, J. W. Portsea, ironmonger, May 31. Hodgson, C. and A. Sunderland, linen-drapers, June 30. Hook, J. Bermondsey-street, May 31. Hazledine, J. Bridgnorth, Salop, iron-founder, June 2. Hallen, W. and G. Bridgnorth, Shropshire, June 2.

Jarratt, J. jun. Tower-street, broker, May 20. Johnston, J. Westminster, brewer, July 5. Jenner, H. Norwich, linen-draper, May 30. Jowett, J. Manchester, June 4.

Kitching, J. Ipswich, grocer, May 27. Kendall, Wm. Manchester-street, builder, July 3. Knight, W. Tunbridge-Wells, banker, June 10. Kemp, T. Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, June 3. Kilshaw, J. Liverpool, merchant, June 3.

Lewington, H. Andover, innholder, May 14 and 16. Lyon, J. Savage-Garden, merchant, June 5. Lodge, J. London-wall, carpenter, June 21. Leeman, J. Peterborough, Northampton, linen-draper, May 31. Lenton, S. Market-Harborough, horse-dealer, June 9. Leeming, T. Preston, Lancashire, J. Myers, Cleckheaton, York, and W. Chapman, Preston, worstead manufacturers, June 23.

Moorehouse, J. John-st. Adelphi, wine-merchant, May 20. Morphew, W. Rotherhithe, corn-dealer, June 10. Marshall, R. Adwick-upon-Street, Yorkshire, June 6. Milburn, W. and J. M. Copeman, Bow Church-yard, May 24. Mellor, J. Sheffield, rope-maker, June 4. Morrison, W. Pile-Marsh, Gloucester, June 5. M'Kinlay, D. and A. M. Belasario, Size-lane, merchants, June 21.

Norris, T. Manchester, cotton-merchant, May 22. Needham, T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hosier, June 10.

Oliver, A. Kirklington, Yorkshire, innholder, May 23. Orbell, W. Felsham, Suffolk, shopkeeper, June 9.

Peters, J. and A. Borough, linen-drapers, May 24. Penny, J. Wells, Somerset, brandy-merchant, May 12. Perrin, T. Chichester, innkeeper, May 26. Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-st. buildings, July 5. Peacock, J. London, merchant, May 10. Pugh, W. Berwick-street, tailor, May 31. Palmer, H. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, victualler, May 23. Peck, A. Gravesend, carpenter, June 28. Parkinson, J. and T. Coleman-street, June 10. Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, June 21. Pearson, J. and J. Gardiner, Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. June 14.

Rush, G. Bristol, chymist, May 13. Redley, J. H. West-Broomwich, Staffordshire, iron-founder, May 21. Ross, A. and J. Ogilvie, army agents, July 22. Read, J. Bedford, painter, June 17. Rowley, T. and J. Salford, Lancaster, June 2. Ridley, H. Shepherd's Market, grocer, June 21. Robbins, M. and C. Birmingham, dealers, June 28. Richings, S. and S. Oxford, June 24. Reason, J. Manningtree, Essex, baker, June 9. Reeve, W. Bristol, merchant, June 17.

Starfourth, J. and G. Durham, woollen-manufacturers, June 17. Stracy, F. Windsor, grocer, June 14. Swan, J. Hinkley, Leicestershire, carrier, May 30. Smith, H. & T. & J. Lascelles, Mill-lane, coopers, May 31. Sheville, W. Great Prescot-street, merchant, June 10. Scurry, F. Kent-road, corn-dealer, June 24. Stain, J. Lobenham, Leicestershire, farmer, June 9. Smithies, J. and W. Leeds, merchants, June 10.

Townsend, J. Stone's-end, Southwark, wine-merchant, June 24. Taylor, J. jun. Framlingham, Suffolk, miller, May 24. Tongue, C. Liverpool, merchant, May 22. Thweat, J. Manchester, J. Gally, London, and T. Munday, Manchester, merchants, May 22. Troke, J. New Sarum, cutler, May 27. Tennant, J. Lower Brook-street, apothecary, May 31. Tebb, T. Wardour-street, leather-dresser, June 17.

Uther, J. W. Bowling green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, June 7.

Vesely, B. Kendal, Westmorland, skinner, June 11.

Witke, J. A. Coleman-street, merchant, May 20. Wood, J. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, May 22. Wild, C. Manchester, victualler, May 14. Wood, J. Andenshaw, Leicester, cotton-spinner, May 17. Williams, J. Llanlidan, Denbighshire, dealer in cattle, June 7. Wills, O. High-street, Whitechapel, tailor, June 5. Walters, J. Cumberland, carrier, May 20. Walker, R. Leicester, dealer, May 26. Wagmore, W. New Windsor, innkeeper, June 3. Wardell, G. Mansell-street, June 28. Whitehead, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, innkeeper, June 5. Wright, J. Clewgate-street, grocer, June 14.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.]—The Rev. Tho. Salt, A.M. aged 86, rector of Hilderham, and vicar of Nazing, in Essex, and formerly of St. John's College.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.]—At Bridekirk, Ralph Cook, of Cammerton-hall, esq. to Miss Senhouse, of Cockermouth, daughter of Humphrey Senhouse.

Died.]—At Keswick, Mr. J. Lewthwaite, one of the Cumberland Volunteer Rangers. His remains were interred in Crosthwaite church with military honours, and being the first military funeral ever known there, drew from all parts of the neighbourhood an immense concourse of people.—Mr. John Scott, innkeeper.—At Kirkoswald, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, mother of the late S. Hodgson, of Newcastle, printer.

CHESHIRE.

Married.]—R. Hill, esq. of Hough, to Miss Mytton, daug. of the late Rich. M. esq. of Chester.—At Stockport, Mr. Ja. Lomax, bookseller, to Miss Clarke, daug. of J. Clarke, esq. of Gatley-hall.

Died.]—At Pickmere, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Barlow, many years Governor of Cheetham's Hospital, at Manchester.—At Macclesfield, Major Hooley, of the Volunteers of that town.—At Stockport, Mrs. Boardman, wife of Mr. B. post-master.—Mrs. Read, of Sale-hill.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.]—At Beaminster, the Rev. Geo. Feaver, to Miss Adney, of Brimley.—At Weymouth, Mr. Luce, of the King's Head Inn, to Miss Crode.

Died.]—At Weymouth, Mr. Bryer, surgeon.—Mr. John Hunt, of East-Lulworth.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Tiverton, Monsieur D'Esterre, son of the Count D'Esterre, and at present a prisoner of war in this country, to Miss Gloyns, daughter of Mr. Francis G.—William Coles, esq. to Miss Duckham.—At Exeter, Dr. Carlyon, of Truro, to Miss Carlyon, of Tregehan.

Died.]—At Exmouth, aged 26, W. J. Thomas, esq.—At Bystock, Mrs. Kensington, widow of John K. formerly banker in London.—At Exeter, Lieut. John Thomas, of the 62d reg. and son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of Kirby Misperton.—Samuel Angier, esq. of Heavitree.—At Sidmouth, Mr. R. A. Boyd, of Liverpool, merchant.—At Taunton, Mr. Watson, formerly of Bristol, merchant.

DURHAM.

Died.]—At Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. John Atkinson, bookseller and printer.—At North Shields, Mr. Dawson; he dropped down from his wife's arm, when walking in the church-yard, and instantly expired.—At South Shields, Mr. Joseph Ayton, sen.—At Bishop Auckland, aged 77, Peter Bowlby, L.L.D. register to the Dean & Chapter of Durham.—At Dunston-hill, aged 94, Ralph Carr, esq.—At Durham, Mrs. Robson, aged 66, widow of Mr. J. R.

ESSEX.

Married.]—At Walthamstow, Mr. J. S. Birckwood, to Miss Ann Green, of Poole.

Died.]—At West-Ham, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Buchanan.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.]—At Cerney, the Right Hon. Lady Maria Price, wife of Barrington P. esq. daughter of John, late Earl of Strathmore, and sister of the present Earl. Her ladyship expired on her birth-day, after an illness of only two hours, in the 38th year of her age.—Thomas Williams, esq. of Tiddenham-house, an active magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth.—The Rev. Geo. Blaythwayte, rector of Derham, and vicar of Langridge.—At Gloucester, aged 47, Mr. Edward Wheeler, nursery-man.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.]—William Nedham, esq. of Waresly-Park, aged 66.—The Rev. J. Watson, vicar of Godmanchester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.]—At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wilson, of Portsmouth garrison, to Miss Hebburn, daughter of Capt. H. of the royal veterans.—At Harnford, the seat of the Earl of Clanricarde, H. J. Tichborne, esq. eldest son of Sir H. T. bart. to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Tho. B. of Galway, in Ireland.—At Southampton, Sam. Hemphill, esq. of

the royal navy, to Miss Cecilia Palmer.—Lieut. Clarebett, to Miss H. Graves.—Mr. Keeping, to Miss Cole.—At Winchester, Mr. Tho. Tagg, of Oxford, to Miss Jessett.—Mr. John Dozwell, to Miss White.

Died.]—At Lymington, Mrs. Eliz. Dottin, of Chilland, widow of Abel D. esq. late of Nettlebed, near Oxford.—At Portsmouth, Mr. Collins, late of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.—Mrs. Meader, widow of Mr. M. late of Winchester.

KENT.

Married.]—At Tunbridge, S. H. Hutchinson, esq. of the 52d reg. to Miss Hammond, of Deal.—At Canterbury, the Rev. W. Payler, of Heden, to Miss Maria Highmore, of Winchcap.—Mr. Ed. Foard, to Mrs. Eliz. Henderson.—At Rochester, Mr. E. Broughton, of the Quarantine Department, to Mrs. Allison, of London.

Died.]—At Tenterden, Mrs. Curties, wife of Rich. C. esq.—Miss Charlotte Wratten, aged 18.—At Walmer, aged 57, Andrew Gram, esq. formerly a Danish merchant in London: he acquired a large fortune by importing timber and deals from Norway.—At Dover, Mr. Robert Polhill, aged 40.—At Canterbury, W. Pest, esq.—Mr. W. Gill, of the Orange-tree inn.—M. Thomas, esq. aged 43.—John Monins, esq.—At Faversham, Mr. J. Lamprey.—At Maidstone, Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. J. W.

LANCASHIRE.

Died.]—At Lancaster, Tho. Shepherd, esq.—At Ormskirk, Mr. J. D. Mac Arthur, printer, and late editor of the Halifax Journal.—At Liverpool, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Capt. S. of the ship Africa.—Mr. B. Stevenson, late sergeant in the Royal Liverpool Volunteers.—Mr. R. Berry, spirit-merchant.—At Wigan, John Vause, esq. a senior alderman of that borough, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lancashire.—Charles Beswick, esq. of Lower Lane, near Ruchdale, aged 85.—At Warrington, Mr. John Leigh.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.]—At Lincoln, J. P. Clark, esq. of Welton-Place, Northamptonshire, to Miss Nelthorpe, eldest daughter of the late Sir John, and sister of Sir Henry N. bart. of Scawby.—Wm. Whiston, of Fishertoft-hall, to Miss H. Hart, daughter of the late Major H. of Woodstone, Hunts.

Died.]—At Deeping, aged 63, Mrs. Daniel, of the Half-Moon Inn.—Mr. John Caparn, post-master, and master of the Blue Coat School, Lincoln.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.]—Mrs. Gresley, wife of the Rev. Wm. Gresley, rector of Seale, and daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart.—At Leicester, aged 83, Joseph Chambers, esq. senior alderman of that borough, and who had served the office of mayor three times.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

All the principal towns and villages in this county have evinced their attachment to the antient and distinguished family of Percy, on Earl Percy having completed his 21st year. At Alnwick a large ox was roasted in the Market place, and seven hundred loaves were provided for the entertainment of the people in the town and neighbourhood. Two pipes of ale, brewed on the birth of the noble Earl, were brought from Kilder Castle, which, with thirty other barrels of strong ale, were distributed among the populace; and to render the public entertainment as gratifying as possible, a building was erected in the Market-place to contain a large band of music, who played during the principal part of the day.

Died.]—At Hornclift-House, Mrs. Edmeston, wife of Capt. Edmeston, paymaster of the First Royal Veterans.—At Hexham, aged 81, Mr. Matthew Fairlamb, innkeeper.—Mr. Geo. Gibson, woollen-draper.—At Newcastle, Mr. Chas. Richardson, late of the Mason's Arms.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.]—J. Coke, esq. of Woolhouse Villa, to Miss Wilmot, of Spondon.

Died.]—At Nottingham, the Rev. William Walters, one of the pastors of the society of Protestant Dissenters.—Mr. Robert Morris, of the Old Angel Inn.—The Rev. Nath. Haines, D.D. aged 71, prebendary of Southwell, vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, rector of Cotgrove, and perpetual curate of Snenton, and of Tong in Yorkshire, and first domestic chaplain to the Earl of Manvers. He was presented to St. Mary's in 1770, and had resided there 35 years.—At Southwell, Richard Stenton, esq. who served the office of sheriff for this county in 1788.

NORFOLK.

Married.]—Mr. O. B. Silcock, of Stalham, to Miss E. Rosser, of Newport, Isle of Wight.—The Rev. Wm. Whitear, rector of Starston, to Miss Holmes, of Gawely Hall.

Died.]—At Harleston, aged 74, John Elton, esq.—At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. J. Boardman.—Mrs. Brewer, wife of Mr. Brewer, late of the Theatre-Royal in that city.—Mrs. Scales, wife of Mr. E. Scales, of Gissing.—At Yarmouth, aged 21, Mrs. Langford, wife of Capt. L. of the Royal marines.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—Geo. Elton, esq. A. M. Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxon, and son of Edw. Elton, esq. of Burley-hill.—Miss Randolph, aged 17, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—Mrs. Croke, relict of A. Croke, esq. of Studley-house.—James Matthew., esq. M. A. of Jesus College, and superior bedel in theology in the university.—At Banbury, Mr. T. White, aged 40.

SURREY.

The inhabitants of Croydon have opened a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expence of erecting a more commodious butter-market, and more suitable courts of justice, with other conveniences for the holding of the assizes and the accommodation of the judges.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.]—At Bristol, Jer. Ames, esq. to Miss Mary Pinney, youngest daughter of John P. of Bristol, esq.—At Bath. Wm. Fauquier, esq. of Heathhall, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Fishe, daughter of the late John F. esq. of Malshanger.—B. Lenthorne, esq. of Dean's Leas, Dorset, to Lady Lester.

Died.]—At Bath, John Williams, esq. of Castle-hill, Cardigan.—The Rev. Simon Adams, aged 81, rector of Owsden, Suffolk.—The Rev. Fran. Merewether, rector of Combhay and Foxcote.—At Littleton, Jacob Moge, esq. aged 77.—At Clifton, Mrs. Helme, wife of R. Helme, esq. of Tower-Hill.—At Bath, Lady Betty Cobbe, wife of T. Cobbe, esq. and aunt to the Marquis of Waterford.—R. K. Hutchinson, esq. barrister at law.—At Bristol, Mrs. N. Moncriffe, sister of Dr. Moncriffe.

SUFFOLK.

Died.]—G. Thomas, of Kesgrave, esq.—At East Soham. Mrs. Henchman, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.—Mrs. D. Oliver, relict of the Rev. James O. late of Wrentham.—Rev. G. Thomas, aged 82, vicar of East Dereham, and brother of the late Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester.

SUSSEX.

Married.]—At Horsham, R. Grinsted, esq. to Miss Lanham, daughter of John L. esq. banker.

Died.]—At Brighton, Miss Stanley, of London.—Mr. Edward Russell.—At Lewes, Mrs. Bennet.—Miss Brooke.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.]—Wm. Anstice, esq. of Madeley Wood, to Miss Poole.

Died.]—The Rev. Rich. Mountfont, rector of Stockton.—At Ludlow, Rich. Turner, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Burslem, the Rev. Edw. Jackson, aged 65, a preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connexion.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.]—At Birmingham, aged 104, Mrs. M. T. Twist. At the age of 50 she took to using spectacles, and wore them nearly thirty years, when she left them off, and at the age of 102 could see to read small printing without glasses.—Miss Hodgson, daughter of John H. esq. of Stockton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.]—At Worcester, Mr. Constable, of Woodford, Essex, to Miss Walhouse, of Hatherton, Staffordshire.

Died.]—Tho. Pitt, esq. sheriff of the city of Worcester, organist of the cathedral, and conductor of the triennial music meetings in that city.

WESTMORELAND.

A gold coin of the emperor Vespasian has been found in the highest state of preservation, at Water-Crook, near Kendal, the ancient *Concangium*. It is at present in the possession of Mr. Emanuel Burton, clockmaker, in Kendal. This specimen of antiquity was coined in the year 70 of the Christian æra; and is, of course, 1736 years old.—One side of the coin represents the head of the emperor, encircled with IMP CÆSAR VESPASIAN AVG. On the reverse is a figure, supposed to be an emblem of Plenty, holding a *cornucopia* in the left hand. The legend is not distinct. The medal is about an inch in diameter.

YORKSHIRE.

At Pontefract sessions the supervi-

sors of the woollen manufacture delivered to the magistrates the following statement of that manufactory in the West Riding of this county, from the 25th of March, 1805, to the 25th of March, 1806.

Narrow Cloth.

Pieces, 165,847—Yds. 6,193,317
Increased 15,837 753,138

Broad Cloth.

Pieces, 300,837—Yds. 100,792,256
Increased 2,050 92,001

Died.]—At Hull, aged 61, John Russell esq. of Newman-street, R. A. portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York. He was highly distinguished for his superiority in this branch of the art, and his pictures were coloured with force and finished with care. He had invented a peculiar mode of preparing his own crayons, which is continued by his son, who was brought up by, and studied with, his late father several years.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 10th of March, at Vienna, of an inflammatory fever, in the 69th year of his age, Count Francis Colloredo, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, late Principal Chamberlain, Private State and Conference Minister, and President of the Court and State Chancery. He has left two sons, and above a hundred thousand florins yearly revenue. During his illness, their Imperial Majesties, and the whole Imperial Family, whose education he had superintended, manifested their concern by daily inquiries respecting his health.

At Vienna, Count Wurmbrand, Imperial Privy Counsellor, and formerly ambassador to the courts of Denmark and Saxony, in the 69th year of his age.

At Brunswick, on the 8th of April, William V. reigning Prince of Nassau Orange, hereditary Stadtholder, &c. in the 58th year of his age. His successor in the government in the principality of Nassau Orange is the hereditary reigning Prince of Fulda.

At Tangier, Mr. Matra, his Majesty the King of Great Britain's consul-general for the empire of Morocco.

At Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, Capt. William Day, of the Royal Navy. He was promoted to the rank of post-in 1802.

At Berlin, his Royal Highness Prince Julius Ferdinand Leopold, youngest son of the King of Prussia.

At Bologna, the celebrated Madame Banti. She caught cold on her return from the carnival at Venice, which brought on a fever, of which she died after a few days illness. She was a first rate singer in point of genius, though she had not the advantage of much science.

At Madeira, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Lady Georgiana Augusta Eliott, sister of the Marquis of Stafford and the Duchess of Beaufort.

At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, the Count de Meuron, colonel-proprietor of the regiment of his name, now in the East Indies, in the service of his Britannic Majesty. He held the rank of lieutenant-general in the British army, to which he was promoted April 29, 1802. His appointment of colonel of the regiment de Meuron was March 30, 1795.

At Paris, 15th Frimaire, aged 50, M. Conté, colonel of infantry, member of the legion of honour, of the institute of Egypt, of the conservatory of arts, &c. The loss of this learned man, who was no less distinguished by the extent of his acquirements than by his modesty and the virtues of private life, will be sensibly felt by all those who know how to estimate the value of useful labours and zealous patriotism. He was of those officers who accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where, by his disinterestedness and his abilities, he merited the esteem of the whole French army, and of the three generals who successively commanded in that expedition. Since his return to France, he has been charged with different commissions relative to the arts and manufactures, of which he uniformly acquitted himself with equal zeal and success. It may be said that there has been no establishment of public utility formed in France, during the last four years, in which M. Conté had not borne some part, either in its formation or its progress.

Mortally wounded at the battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805, the general of brigade, Roger Valhubert. He commanded a brigade of the division of General Suchet, forming a part of the left wing of the French army which sustained, during five hours, the attack of the greater part of the cavalry of the allies, several attacks of the infantry, and a dreadful discharge of artillery. General V. resisted these united efforts of this part of the allied army with calm and immoveable courage, and, by a judicious and daring movement, placed himself between the centre of the Russians and their right wing, which, by means of this manœuvre, were separated from the main body, and the whole of it broken, pursued, and either killed or taken prisoners, without their even being able to rally. Valhubert being mortally wounded early in the battle, was taken off

off the field, not able to witness the success of his manœuvres. He was born at Avranches, the 28th October 1763, and at an early age devoted himself to a military life, after having received an education suitable to the profession he had chosen. In due time, on presenting himself for examination as an officer of artillery, he had the mortification to find that the edict of the king, preventing all persons under the degree of nobility from becoming officers in the army, prevented his arrival at that honour. Disgusted with this rebuff, he left his native province, and entered into the regiment of Soubise Rohan. Returning at the time of the revolution, he was appointed chief of the first battalion of the department of La Manche. From this period his talents and his courage were distinguished with eclat. At Pelimberg, the battalion under his command made many vigorous charges against the Hungarian grenadiers, and entirely cut them to pieces. Being afterwards appointed colonel of the 28th regiment, he became covered with glory at Montebello, Marengo, and at the battle of the Mincio. Buonaparte presented him with a sabre of honour, and two years after promoted him to the rank of general of brigade. He was employed in this capacity at the camp of Boulogne, in the division commanded by General Suchet. The grand army having crossed the Rhine, at the passage of the Danube at Donawert, Suchet's division was attached to the vanguard, under the orders of Marshal Lannes. At the battle of Austerlitz, he was placed at the extremity of the left wing, and covered the march of the army from Brunn to Olmutz. On the first fire he passed along the ranks, recommending to the soldiers to pay particular attention to the orders of Buonaparte, which forbade them to quit the ranks for the purpose of carrying off the wounded. At this time his leg was broke by a shot, and several men immediately carried off the wounded general. "Stop," said he, "I can die here as well as if you carried me further. It is not proper that the services of six soldiers should be lost for the sake of one man—Execute the orders of your emperor." A few moments after he added, "Why was it not my arm that was broke! I might still have supported myself, and remained at my post." Delirium coming on, he was removed to Brunn, where he died five days after the battle. His comrades paid him the last duties, and the regrets of all accompanied him to the grave, over which a monument of black marble was erected, with this inscription—"To the brave General Valhubert, who was killed at the battle of Austerlitz, the 2d of December, 1805."

At Copenhagen, on the 26th of March, aged 70, Professor Tode, author of several medical and poetical works in the Danish and German languages.

At Naples, aged 85, Henry Ellis, Esq. early in life distinguished by an attempt to discover a north-west passage; afterwards at different periods governor of Georgia and Nova Scotia, a member, perhaps the oldest, of the Royal Society, as well as of several learned continental societies.

At Paris, in February last, Madame Montesson, who had been married to the father of the late Duke of Orleans, though never acknowledged as his wife. She was a zealous patroness of literature, which she cultivated herself with considerable success. Her comedies, which were acted at her own house, and one of which was represented at the Theatre Francais, met with the approbation of the best judges of dramatic works.

In consequence of being severely wounded in the left arm, at the battle of Trafalgar, in the 50th year of his age, Don Frederic Gravina, lieutenant-general of the fleets of his Catholic Majesty. After this battle, so fatal to the Spanish and French fleets, Admiral Gravina returned to Cadiz in the ship which he commanded, and during the space of four months the most flattering hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death is attributed in a great measure to the indecision of the surgeons attending him, who were unwilling to amputate the wounded arm. He is lamented by the Spaniards, as one of their most skilful and valiant naval commanders. He was descended from a distinguished family in the island of Sicily, and went into Spain in the year 1775, when he was about twenty years of age, and devoted himself from that time to the period of his death to the naval service of his adopted country. He served with distinguished honour in all the different degrees of rank, from the post of midshipman to that of Admiral. The Spaniards have celebrated the obsequies of this brave admiral in a similar manner to that of the English to his conqueror Lord Nelson; but his remains are to be removed, by the directions of his will, to the family-vault at the city of Palermo. He bequeathed his admiral's truncheon to admiral Massaredo, his sword to M. Alava, and his nautical instruments to M. Escaño.

At Paris, on the 11th of March, the Senator Tronchet, a celebrated lawyer, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He had the honour of being one of the counsel for Louis XVI. when that unfortunate monarch was brought to trial by the national assembly. He had a considerable share in forming the new French code of civil law. His remains have been deposited in the church of St. Genevieve, the place allotted for the interment of those great men who have merited well of their country.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, APRIL, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 0,27.
1	7	30.44	37.5	46.5	58	4	ENE 1	
	2	30.48	42.5	47.5	56	4	E 1	
2	7	30.46	36.5	45	57	4	NE 1	hazy
	2	30.41	43.5	44.5	56	5	NE 2	hazy . fine night
3	7	30.37	36	44	60	2	NNE 1	. more cloudy
3	2	30.39	42.5	45.5	55	4	ENE 1	
4	7	30.36	37.5	44	59	4	NE 1	. more cloudy
	2	30.26	41.5	45.5	57	5	ESE 1	. little wet . fine eve . cloudy : little rain
5	7	30.17	37.5	44	62	4	E 1	hazy . chiefly fine
	2	30.12	47	47	58	3	E 1	hazy
6	7	30.04	42	46	63	2	E 1	
	2	30.04	49	50	57	3	E 1	: thick upward
7	7	30.03	42	48	64	h	E 1	. fine
	2	30.04	53	51	56	1	E 2	hazy : thick upward
8	7	30.05	41	48	62	h	NNE 1	not cloudy . brighter
	2	30.04	53	51.5	55	1	E 1	hazy . more cloudy night
9	7	30.01	43	49	65	h	E 1	. little wet . fine
	2	29.92	54	52	60	1	E 1	hazy . more cloudy eve : little rain
10	7	29.76	45	50	65	h	E 1	. cloudy
	2	29.71	51.5	52	62	5	E 2	. little wet at times in the night.
11	7	29.69	38.5	48.5	63	h	NE 2	. little sleet : less cloudy
	2	29.70	42.5	48.5	58	4	NNE 2	. more cloudy . clear night ; cloudy
12	7	29.79	36	44	56	5	NE 1	
	2	29.74	38.5	48	55	5	NE 2	. little sleet . snowy night
13	7	29.52	33.5	42.5	63	h	NNE 2	continual gentle sleet or snow
	2	29.52	37.5	43.5	62	h	NNE 2	little snow . much small snow at night
14	7	29.66	34.5	43	62	h	N 2	snow . fine : cloudy and little snow
	2	29.73	41.5	44.5	61	5	N 2	. little sleet and rain . fine night : little snow
15	7	29.85	34	42.5	60	5	N 1	little snow at times but chiefly fine
	2	29.98	40	44	57	3	N 1	. little snow . fine : clear
16	7	30.34	34.5	42.5	59	1	N 1	hazy
	2	30.45	47.5	45.5	52	2	N 1	. clear night : cloudy
17	7	30.60	39	45	58	4	W 1	. hazy : little wet . fine
	2	30.59	52.5	49	55	3	W 1	hazy : little wet
18	7	30.57	45.5	49	61	3	W 1	hazy . cloudy . little wet at times
N	2	30.52	54.5	52.5	60	5	W 1	hazy . gentle rain at eve and in the night
19	7	30.48	50.5	52.5	65	f	WSW 0	. very thick upward . brighter
	2	30.49	55.5	54	64	5	WSW 1	: fine
20	7	30.48	50.5	55	65	h	WSW 0	. fine
	2	30.46	62	58	59	3	WNW 1	hazy . thick upward . little wet at times
21	7	30.44	51.5	55	65	h	ENE 1	. fine . cloudy
	2	30.44	57	58	61	5	NNE 1	. little wet
22	7	30.41	50	55	64	h	N 0	. cloudy : little rain
	2	30.37	55.5	57.5	62	5	N 1	: windy
23	7	30.37	49.5	52.5	60	4	N 4	
	2	30.39	48.5	53	59	3	NNE 3	
24	7	30.44	44	51	60	4	NNE 2	
	2	30.44	52.5	53	58	4	NNE 2	. little rain
25	7	30.42	47.5	52	61	5	N 1	. more wind
	2	30.37	52	54	58	4	N 3	. less wind . little rain
26	7	30.47	41.5	50.5	58	5	N 1	
	2	30.52	46.5	50.5	59	4	N 2	. less cloudy . cloudless night and wind w
27	7	30.47	41	49	57	4	W 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30.17	52	53	56	3	NW 2	. cloudy . gentle rain
28	7	29.93	43	51	60	5	N 0	. little wet . chiefly fine
	2	29.94	49	52	56	4	N 2	. more cloudy
29	7	29.88	42.5	47	56	5	W 1	. little rain . less cloudy at times
	2	29.73	53.5	51.5	56	5	W 2	. less cloudy at times . clear night
30	7	29.70	48	52	56	3	W 1	. more cloudy
	2	29.83	55	54	56	4	N 2	. more cloudy . little rain.

PRICE OF STOCKS from April 23, to May 24, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806	Lot. Tick.
1806																	
Apr.																	
26	214	59⅜	59⅜ 60⅛	77⅛	92¾	—	17 1-16th	1½				180	1s. pm.	—	2s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
28	213	59⅜	60⅛ 60	77⅛	93	—	17⅛	1 7-16ths					1s. pm.	—	2s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
29	213	59¼	60⅛ 59⅞	77⅛	93	—	17 1-16th				88¾	179½	2s. pm.	—	2s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
30		59¼	60⅛	77⅛	93	—	17 do.						2s. pm.	—	3s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
May																	
2	212	59⅜	60⅛ 60	77⅛	93	—	17 do.		58½				2s. pm.	—	3s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
3	213	59⅜	60⅛ 59⅞	77⅛	93⅛	—	17⅛			8 9-16ths						2½s. pm.	20 5
5		59⅜	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛	—							2s. pm.	—	3s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
6	211	59⅜	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛	—	17⅛		58⅛	8 9-16ths	88½	179				2½s. pm.	20 5
7	210½	59½	60 60	77⅛	93⅛	—	17⅛	1½	58⅛		88½	179½	2s.	64½	2s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 5
8	210½	59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛	—	17⅛			8 9-16ths	88½	—	2s. pm.	—	2s.	2½s. pm.	20 7
9	210	59⅛	60⅛ 60	77⅛	93⅝	—	17⅛		58⅛	do.			1s. pm.	—	2s.	2½s. pm.	20 7
10	210	59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93½	—	17 3-16ths			8⅛	88¾	—	1s. pm.	—	3s. pm.	2½s. pm.	20 7
12		59⅛	60⅛	77⅛	93⅛	98¼	17 ditto					—	1s.	—	2s.	2½s. pm.	20 7
13	209½	59⅛	60⅛	78	93⅞	—	17 ditto			8⅛	88¾	—	1s.	—	2s.	2½s. pm.	20 7
14		59⅛	60⅛ 60	77⅞	94	—	17 ditto		58⅛	8⅛			2s.	—	2s.	2½s. pm	20 7
15	209½	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	93⅞	—	17 ditto	1 7-16ths	58⅛	8⅛		183½	1s.	—	1s.	2½s. pm.	20 7
19		59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	93⅞	—	17 ditto		58⅛			183½	par.	—	2s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 10
20	210	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	94	—	17 ditto			8 9-16ths	—	184	2s. dis.	—	3s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 10
21		59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	94	—	17 ditto		58⅛	do.	—	183½	2s. dis.	—	3s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 15
22	209	59⅛	60⅛	77⅞	95	—	17 ditto		58⅛	do.	—	183½	3s. dis.	—	4s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 15
23	207	59⅛	59⅞ 60⅛	77⅞	94	—	17 ditto		58 3-16ths		—	183½	3s. dis.	—	5s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 15
24		59⅛		77⅛		—	17 ditto			8 9-16ths	—		3s. dis.	—	1s. dis.	2½s. pm.	20 15

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 17, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	85	9	42	0	34	5	33	5
Surrey	89	4	38	0	33	6	32	10
Hertford	73	0	41	0	34	6	26	9
Bedford	74	11	45	7	33	10	28	3
Huntin.	77	5	———		32	3	26	4
Northa.	81	4	51	9	33	9	25	11
Rutland.	83	0	———		38	3	25	3
Leicestr.	86	1	———		36	0	26	0
Notting.	88	5	49	6	41	0	26	10
Derby..	92	2	———		44	3	29	6
Stafford	99	1	———		42	8	29	9
Salop..	96	6	69	6	42	8	30	9
Herefor.	90	2	51	2	39	5	26	8
Wor'str.	90	11	———		37	8	29	6
Warwic.	90	7	———		38	3	31	0
Wilts..	79	0	———		33	8	31	4
Berks..	85	10	———		30	6	30	6
Oxford.	83	6	———		33	11	28	10
Bucks..	79	8	———		33	7	29	6
Brecon.	94	4	57	7	46	4	24	0
Montgo	94	5	———		40	0	25	0
Radnor.	89	5	———		40	2	26	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	6	37	0	33	6	32	6
Kent	87	6	38	0	33	3	37	0
Sussex	86	8	———		———		38	8
Suffolk	82	2	———		33	1	30	8
Cambridge	76	10	———		27	8	21	11
Norfolk	79	3	44	0	31	7	25	9
Lincoln	79	7	48	3	35	4	23	5
York	74	10	36	0	32	2	24	7
Durham	73	7	———		38	2	25	3
Northumberland	76	10	49	0	31	4	26	9
Cumberland	79	9	66	1	47	0	30	4
Westmorland	83	7	60	0	46	10	32	4
Lancaster	80	7	———		39	5	29	2
Chester	80	5	———		———		30	2
Flint	———		———		45	6	———	
Denbigh	93	5	———		53	10	27	2
Anglesea	70	0	———		36	0	21	0
Carnarvon	85	4	———		45	4	22	2
Merioneth	87	8	———		55	0	29	0
Cardigan	84	0	———		———		18	6
Pembroke	69	2	———		34	10	18	8
Carmarthen	81	4	———		50	2	18	0
Glamorgan	89	6	———		45	4	26	8
Gloucester	88	6	———		39	7	26	6
Somerset	87	8	———		35	11	28	3
Monmouth	99	1	———		39	6	———	
Devon	85	0	———		33	3	23	11
Cornwall	91	7	———		38	1	27	9
Dorset	86	4	———		33	4	32	8
Hants	85	8	———		30	3	31	6

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 84s. 6d.; Rye 49s. 4d.; Barley 38s. 0d.; Oats 27s. 8d.; Beans 41s. 0d.; Pease 41s. 2d.; Oatmeal 45s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE spring sowing is generally and successfully finished, and the spring crops look well and healthy. Notwithstanding the prevalence of easterly winds, there has been no blight of any consequence, and the rains which have fallen of late have been very beneficial, particularly to the grass, which promises a good crop. Cutting for green food has already commenced in forward districts; and should the weather continue favourable, the hay harvest will commence in these parts at no very distant period. Cole and other seeds look promising.

We have paid considerable and due attention to the report lately made in the Upper House, by a noble Earl, as to the critical state of the crop of wheat on the ground; and we find, that on the cold and heavy lands in most parts of South Britain, the wheats have generally looked thin and unhealthy, a circumstance we have continued to state through several past reports. Such has been the case in Essex particularly, where much wheat has been ploughed in, as unfit to stand for a crop, and barley scuffled in upon it. Beyond this, most unfortunately, the slug has been ruinously busy this season with the wheat, beans, tares, and pease. Even on the best lands, the wheats are not well spoken of, but much will depend on the weather from the present to the blooming time, which being seasonable, a good crop of wheat may yet be expected, to which a great bulk of grass or straw is by no means necessary. The stock of wheat on hand is yet every where considerable.

Live stock is generally dear, and not in the best condition; the expence of bringing it upwards towards the metropolis is excessively high, on which account more sales are made in the distant fairs and markets.

Smithfield is always well supplied.—Beef, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per stone.—mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.—veal 3s. to 7s.—lamb 5s. to 7s. 6d.—pork 5s. to 6s. 6d.—bacon 5s. 6d.—Irish ditto 5s. 4d.

Middlesex, May 24.

BILL of MORTALITY, from APRIL 22, to MAY 20, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	845	1619	Males	700	1360
Females	774		Femal.	660	

Whereof have died under two years old 401

Between

2 and 5	160	60 and 70	88
5 and 10	70	70 and 80	58
10 and 20	44	80 and 90	29
20 and 30	109	90 and 100	5
30 and 40	143		
40 and 50	137		
50 and 60	116		

Peck Loaf 4s 5d, 4s 5d, 4s 4d. 4s 5d.
— Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

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